

done for the purpose of blackmailing the original holder, to see if some defect can be found in his title.

I have an innate prejudice from long experience against the man who attempts to take the holdings of another; and the evidence here from the Senator himself who is advocating this shows that these people went in there; and what did they do? They simply, I suppose, went into the recorder's office and filed a claim on it, as I have known hundreds of men to do for the purpose of instituting a contest and securing a compromise. Yet men come here and ask us to act with the affidavit of this man Hubbard here showing that a suit is now pending to determine this question. Why should we interfere? Why should we make a rule that shall apply to these poor Laplanders that does not apply to everybody else? Why should we change the law of property—we who know nothing about the facts—not affecting Mr. Lane alone, but affecting every man who has taken a piece of property, affecting hundreds of others perhaps who have bought from foreigners, citizens of the United States, who are entitled to the protection of the laws?

Mr. President, this is an unheard of proposition. I never supposed until Saturday that the amendment included any such proposition. I had never read the amendment. I am willing, if the law is not strict enough, that it shall be made more strict with reference to the future and other appropriations of mining lands, but I am not willing to change the law that now exists and disturb the title of nobody knows who or how many people in the United States. The curse of the mining country has been the litigation we have had for many years. The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH] says to me that it affects the district of Alaska alone. It does not make any difference that it pertains to the district of Alaska alone. If these men have gone in there and done what they ought not to have done, the courts will settle the question.

The courts have been settling such questions for forty years, and there has grown up a class of law with which lawyers who have not practiced in a mining country are unfamiliar; but the court up there will be familiar with it, and the court will do justice between these people. If these people have taken what they are not entitled to take—that is, if they have taken more claims—the court will say, "You have taken too many." If they have taken what the law allows, they are the owners of them, and we can not take them away. We can embarrass them, we can disturb them, we can distress them, and we can destroy them, for that is what it means, although we may not have the legal power to do it. We can create such a condition as will make that property valueless to them. I am speaking not of Mr. Lane—he will take care of himself. I am speaking of the people who are not here in any shape and have not been heard of—the miner, the Laplander who is holding under his supposed citizenship.

Mr. STEWART. And the Norwegian.

Mr. TELLER. Or the Norwegian or anyone else, holding under a decision of the Supreme Court of many years' standing that nobody but the great Government of the United States can be heard to question his title.

Mr. President, thousands of dollars are put by these foreign miners into claims, and when they want to get a patent they are obliged to be citizens, and then they make their citizenship by the time they get ready for a patent. There is nothing for us to do but to let this thing alone—absolutely alone. It would be criminal for us to attempt here to pass on the rights of these people. I am astonished that it should find any support here whatever, and I do not believe it will find very much when the vote is taken.

#### NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

Mr. CARTER obtained the floor.

Mr. CHANDLER. Will the Senator from Montana yield to me for a moment?

Mr. CARTER. I will yield for a moment to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, I am desirous of submitting to the Senate at an early moment some remarks with reference to a very peaceful subject—that of the Government Naval Observatory in Georgetown. I shall be prepared to speak at any time. Whenever the debate lags upon the pending amendment to the Alaska bill, or on any other bill that may be before the Senate, I will endeavor to slip in my remarks.

Mr. CARTER. There has been no evidence of lagging on the part of this debate. I was about to move that the Senate adjourn.

#### POLICY RESPECTING THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. HOAR. Will the Senator from Montana yield to me for a moment?

Mr. CARTER. Certainly.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I should like to give notice that on Tuesday, April 17, a week from to-morrow, after the conclusion of the routine morning business, I will submit to the Senate some remarks upon the Philippine question, either upon the bill now before the Senate or some one of the resolutions pending.

#### MINNESOTA AND MANITOBA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. NELSON. I ask the Senator from Montana to yield to me.  
Mr. CARTER. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota for a moment.

Mr. NELSON. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 8876) granting the right of way to the Minnesota and Manitoba Railroad Company across the ceded portion of the Chippewa (Red Lake) Indian Reservation, in Minnesota.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. CARTER. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 43 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, April 10, 1900, at 12 o'clock m.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, April 9, 1900.

The House met at 12 o'clock m., and was called to order by the Speaker.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday was read and approved.

#### REARMING THE NATIONAL GUARD.

By unanimous consent, the Committee on Military Affairs was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 10508) for the rearming of the National Guard, and the same was referred to the Committee on Militia.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. ESCH, for ten days, on account of important business.

#### PRINTING OF NATIONAL BANKING LAWS.

Mr. HEATWOLE. Mr. Speaker, I am directed by the Committee on Printing to ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House concurrent resolution 29.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota, chairman of the Committee on Printing, by direction of that committee calls up the following resolution and asks unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed in black cloth binding and wrapped for mailing 5,000 copies of the national banking laws for the use of the office of the Comptroller of the Currency.*

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. HEATWOLE, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

#### FOREST RESERVES.

Mr. WILSON of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, I have a privileged resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Idaho submits the following privileged resolution.

The resolution as amended by the Committee on the Public Lands was read, as follows:

*Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, requested to inform the House of Representatives as to the number of acres now included within forest reserves belonging to land-grant railroad companies or other corporations or individuals at the time of the creation of said forest reserves; and also the amount of so-called forest-reserve lien scrip, or of right of lieu location, which has been issued therefor or for which claims are pending; and also what new forest reserves and extensions to existing reserves are in contemplation, or have been recommended, and by whom requested or recommended, and where located; also the amount of railroad land or other grants included in such proposed new reserves or extensions; and also the number of acres which have been located by said so-called forest-reserve scrip or right of lieu location and where located.*

Mr. WILSON of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, this resolution has been unanimously reported from the Committee on Public Lands. The information which is called for is desired from the Secretary of the Interior, in order that the Committee on Public Lands may have information sufficient to enable them to frame legislation affecting forest reserves.

The act of June 4, 1897, which was a general appropriation act, unfortunately contained a provision authorizing the settler or owner of a tract included within a forest reservation to relinquish the same to the United States and to select in lieu thereof other vacant, unoccupied land belonging to the Government.

The intention of Congress was, manifestly, to allow a settler whose claim might be included within a forest reserve to take another claim or homestead in lieu thereof, if he so desired.

Forest reserves in the Rocky Mountain States had been created

in the early spring of 1897, embracing many millions of acres. Other reserves were created after the passage of this act. The Department of the Interior construes this act to apply to lands granted to railroad companies as well as to individual settlers, and to authorize said railroad companies to relinquish their lands included within forest reserves and take other lands in lieu thereof, whether surveyed or unsurveyed. This right is held to be assignable.

The effect of this legislation is therefore to permit land-grant railroad companies to exchange land of little or no value, in many instances, for land of very great value, provided a forest reserve has been made to include lands granted to the company. This right of lieu location has become valuable, being worth, as I am informed, as much as \$5 an acre, while the land which was exchanged for it was not worth, on an average, more than 50 cents an acre. The result of this exchange is therefore very profitable to the land-grant companies.

In the State of Idaho, which I have the honor to represent in this House, forest reserves have been created, or are proposed, which will include within their limits lands heretofore granted to railroad companies to the amount of 800,000 acres. These lands are not worth to exceed 50 cents per acre, or \$400,000. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be entitled to receive lieu forest-reserve scrip, or right of lieu location, for this land, which has a market value of \$5 per acre. The exchange, therefore, to this one company in this one State is worth \$3,600,000. The people of Idaho have never asked that any of these reserves be created. On the contrary, many of them have protested against their creation, and their representatives have verbally and in writing protested against such creation.

There is a proposition now pending in the General Land Office for the creation of new reserves which will include 500,000 acres of railroad land. There is a further proposition pending for the creation of a reserve which will include the county of Washington and parts of Boise, Ada, and Canyon counties, in said State. This proposed reserve will include within its limits more than 100 schoolhouses, 3 towns of more than 1,500 people each, \$4,000,000 worth of assessable property, and a population of many thousands of people. Four-fifths of the area within that proposed reserve is entirely devoid of timber. The creation of this reserve can work no possible good purpose and would do infinite harm to the people there. It would reserve all the land from homestead settlement or any entry except mineral entry.

It would prevent the grazing of sheep on the public lands within such reserve. In fact, it would practically stop all improvement or advancement of the section in question. The people do not want this reserve and their representatives have protested against it. Notwithstanding all this, a representative of the Interior Department has recommended its creation, and the same is now being considered by the Department.

The figures I have given as to the area of forest reserves and proposed reserves in Idaho, together with the railroad lands therein, are reliable, having been obtained by me from the General Land Office.

The information asked for in this resolution is absolutely essential in order to enable the Committee on Public Lands to prepare proper legislation to correct this great evil. The resolution as originally introduced by me has been slightly modified, and has thus been unanimously reported from the committee. I therefore hope, Mr. Speaker, that the resolution will be adopted.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. WILSON of Idaho, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

#### PENSIONS TO MEXICAN SOLDIERS.

Mr. SNODGRASS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 6959) to amend an act approved January 5, 1893, entitled "An act granting increase of pension to soldiers of the Mexican war in certain cases," so as to extend the provisions of said act to all Mexican soldiers pensionable under law.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc., That the benefits of an act approved January 5, 1893, entitled "An act granting increase of pension to soldiers of the Mexican war in certain cases," and which granted an increase from \$9 to \$12 per month to all those who were then on the pension roll, be, and the same is hereby, extended so as to include all Mexican soldiers who are pensionable under the laws, irrespective of the time that they may or may not have been upon the roll.*

The following amendments recommended by the Committee on Pensions were read:

Change the title so as to read:

"A bill to extend the provisions of an act entitled 'An act granting increase of pension to soldiers of the Mexican war in certain cases,' approved January 5, 1893."

Strike out all after the enacting clause and substitute therefor the following:

"That the benefits of the act entitled 'An act granting an increase of pension to soldiers of the Mexican war in certain cases,' approved January 5,

1893, be, and they are hereby, extended to all survivors of the Mexican war who are pensionable under existing Mexican war service pension laws, and who have become, or may hereafter become, wholly disabled for manual labor and in such destitute circumstances that \$8 per month are insufficient to provide them the necessities of life, irrespective of the date of the granting of the said service pension."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I should like to ask the gentleman just what the bill does—what is the effect of it?

Mr. SNODGRASS. I will say to the gentleman that in 1893 this Congress passed an act increasing the pensions of all indigent Mexican soldiers who were then on the rolls from \$8 to \$12 per month. That act created a class, and what called it to my attention was the fact that a Mexican soldier in my district, whose claim for a pension was pending before the passage of the act of 1893, but whose certificate was issued just after the passage of that act, is cut off from the benefits of that act. There is no reason why any distinction should be made between indigent Mexican pensioners, and I therefore introduced this bill to remove that distinction and to grant to all indigent Mexican soldiers equal pensions, as should have been done by the act of 1893. There are comparatively few of these Mexican soldiers—

Mr. PAYNE. Then I understand that the act of 1893 gave an increase of pensions from \$8 to \$12 a month to soldiers of the Mexican war who were then pensioned, in certain cases, where they were disabled.

Mr. SNODGRASS. Yes; who were then on the rolls.

Mr. PAYNE. Where they were totally disabled.

Mr. SNODGRASS. Where they were totally disabled or incapacitated from earning a living, etc., and were then on the rolls.

Mr. PAYNE. And some names have been placed on the rolls since at \$8 a month, and this proposes to put them in the same class, under the law of 1893?

Mr. SNODGRASS. Yes.

Mr. COX. I should like to ask my colleague one question. Is that act broad enough to cover the widows of Mexican soldiers?

Mr. SNODGRASS. No, sir.

Mr. HENRY of Mississippi. It just puts those Mexican soldiers who have been pensioned since 1893 on an equality with those who were pensioned before 1893.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. I think the bill is absolutely right, except it ought to be \$12.

Mr. SNODGRASS. It is \$12.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the amendment. The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the amendment to the title will be agreed to.

There was no objection.

On motion of Mr. SNODGRASS, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

#### AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the purpose of considering the Agricultural appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York moves that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 10538) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I would like to have an agreement with the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS], representing the minority of the committee, on the length of general debate. What suggestion has the gentleman to make?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I think I will probably be able to yield some of the time back to the House; but from the requests I have had, I will ask for three hours upon this side; and I will also ask that gentlemen who speak be permitted to extend their remarks in the RECORD, which may save time to the House.

Mr. WADSWORTH. For myself, I have no objection to any gentleman extending his remarks in the RECORD. I would suggest to the gentleman that we close debate at 5 o'clock. I am not going to occupy any time myself more than five minutes; I prefer to explain the bill under the five-minute rule, as we read it by sections.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I expect debate will be closed at 5 o'clock, but I have received a good many requests, and amongst others some from gentlemen that I do not see in their seats now. It may be possible that they will not be here, but as little time as I can afford to take on this side by an agreement now would be three hours; but if we take on this side three hours, and you take less over there, we will get through



with general debate by 5 o'clock. But I would not be willing to agree to less than three hours. I think the probabilities are that a part of the time I ask will be given back to the House, but I can not make an agreement for less than three hours.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I suggest to the gentleman that general debate be closed at 1 o'clock to-morrow, unless sooner closed by unanimous consent.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Would that give us the morning hour, or would we get from 12 to 1 o'clock for debate?

The SPEAKER. There is no morning hour unless it is called for.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. That will give us our three hours.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that general debate close to-morrow at 1 o'clock, unless by unanimous consent it is closed sooner; and that of that time three hours be given to the side of the minority.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. And that gentlemen who speak have consent to extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. Also that gentlemen speaking on the bill may extend their remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The question now is on the motion of the gentleman from New York that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The question was taken; and the motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union (Mr. O'GRADY in the chair).

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 10538) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, this is the usual appropriation bill for the maintenance of the Agricultural Department. There is no new legislation in the bill, except one item—extending leave of absence to employees of the Weather Bureau and the Bureau of Animal Industry outside the city of Washington. The other changes are simply changes in the wording in the different paragraphs under which the lump-sum appropriations are to be expended. The bill presented, according to the report, is \$390,778 in excess of the appropriation for the last fiscal year, which shows an increase of about 12 per cent. The main item of increase is \$40,000 additional allowed by the committee for the distribution of free seeds.

I am sorry to say that was asked for by a petition of 225 members of this House, and the committee conceded it. There is an addition of \$60,000 to the Weather Bureau, part of which is to provide for the erection of iron storm-signal towers and a part of which is to meet the increased cost of paper and other material used in that Bureau. Another increase of \$38,000 is allowed for the purpose of purchasing a new quarantine station at the harbor of New York, the present one having to be abandoned on account of opening the streets of the town through it. Another increase is for the erection of a new laboratory at Washington.

The Agricultural Department is at present paying \$10,000 a year rent for additional service in outside buildings which are used as laboratories. Ten thousand dollars would be 5 per cent of the cost of a new laboratory. The committee, looking at it as a business proposition, thought it would be far better for the Government to own the building. There is another increase of \$5,000 in the Bureau of Agrostology to carry on, in a more practical and extended manner, the introduction and distribution of roots and seed of valuable pasture and forage plants and grasses for experimental purposes in the various sections of the United States. The amount carried for the Weather Bureau is \$1,057,620, which is about the same as last year.

Now, with that brief explanation of the main features of the bill, I prefer to take it up by sections when we come to read it under the five-minute rule and answer any question that may be asked.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman whether there is anything involved in this bill concerning the civil pension list?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Not a thing.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Where shall I find that provision that the leave of absence shall be extended to the employees of the Bureau of Animal Industry?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Under the division of salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I understand that the general law

provides that under the regulations of the Executive Departments in Washington the Government employees shall have thirty days' vacation and in addition a sick leave of thirty days in the year, and which is generally taken, and that the vacation leave is to be extended to the Agricultural Department, but limited to fifteen days as to the agricultural employees outside of Washington.

Mr. WADSWORTH. It is limited to two weeks' vacation, and applies only to employees outside of the city of Washington. The employees within the city come within the general law. We have put in an amendment applying it to the employees of the Bureau of Animal Industry outside of the city of Washington.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I think there is nothing unreasonable about that, but I think there is as to the manner in which the vacation, or rather the sick leave, is availed of here.

Mr. WADSWORTH. That can not be corrected here. I agree with the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. The gentleman has evidenced that by the provision in this bill.

Mr. WADSWORTH. The climatic conditions are not so severe outside of the city, and a great deal of the labor of the employees outside of the city of Washington is done in the open air.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. And yet Washington has always been lauded as a salubrious climate.

Mr. TALBERT. I would like to ask the gentleman if there is any contention here in regard to any particular item in the bill?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I do not think there is the slightest. We agree upon all points. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] I think will confirm me in that.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. The committee is unanimous upon the bill.

Mr. TALBERT. I thought there might be some particular item about which the committee were divided, and I would like to know what it was in the beginning.

Mr. WADSWORTH. No; we are the most unanimous body of farmers you ever saw. [Laughter.]

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman in charge of the bill if there is any provision in it by which the use of vaccine matter may be continued?

Mr. WADSWORTH. There is no provision in the bill to prevent the Secretary of Agriculture from pursuing the policy he is now pursuing.

Mr. LLOYD. Does he pursue the policy he is now pursuing under a specific act?

Mr. WADSWORTH. No; the general powers granted him by the bill cover that.

Mr. LLOYD. And the general officers of the Department perform the work, and he does not need any specific appropriation for vaccine matter?

Mr. WADSWORTH. He does not. Now, Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SHATTUC] forty-five minutes.

Mr. SHATTUC. Mr. Chairman, I desire the Clerk to read in my time the following beautiful poetic tribute to the indefatigable zeal of the members of the House in supplying their constituents with things other than their speeches.

I think the House will agree with me after hearing it read that this constituent of mine, Mr. W. H. Settle, the author, who resides in Madisonville, Hamilton County, Ohio, and who is a free-silver, simon-pure Democrat, who knows he is a Democrat, who has voted the Democratic ticket all his life, and who is a splendid fellow, ought to be nominated for Vice-President on some one of the Democratic national tickets.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### THE SEEDS THAT NEVER GROW.

I nearly hate the thought of spring,  
With its delightful sun,  
For well I know the mail will bring  
A pack from Washington:  
A little package, duly franked,  
No postage stamps to show,  
And it contains those little seeds—  
The kind that never grow.

Our good and zealous Congressman,  
Remindful of our vote,  
Upon his memorandum's page  
Puts down a little note,  
And when the proper time arrives  
For us to wield the hoe,  
He sendeth us the little seeds—  
The ones that never grow.

There're squashes with enticing names,  
And cabbages, I wot,  
So large that you would think that one  
Would shade a garden spot;  
So with the pack from Washington  
You amble forth to sow,  
With many a drop of sweat, the seeds  
That never care to grow.

How often have I plied the rake;  
How oft I've lounged about,  
With eyes alert to catch the first  
Signs of the coming sprout;  
In vain, in vain, my hopes have fled,  
My heart has filled with woe,  
Above the seeds from Washington—  
The seeds that never grow.

But yet each year my hopes revive,  
As spring reclothes the tree,  
And to my homestead surely comes  
The package marked "M. C.;"  
And, foolish-like, again I wield  
The sprinkler and the hoe,  
And, like a ninny, plant the seeds  
That never care to grow.

Mr. TALBERT. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman from Ohio if that is the kind of seeds he has been sending out? [Laughter.]

Mr. SHATTUC. I never sent this Democrat any. He got them from other Democrats from other sections of the country. [Laughter.]

Mr. TALBERT. I would like to ask the gentleman if they did not grow?

Mr. SHATTUC. Yes; mine grew. He is referring to Democratic seeds. [Laughter.]

Mr. TALBERT. I would like to ask the gentleman if that is the Republican policy to give the Democrats poor seeds?

Mr. SHATTUC. Oh, I would cut off the Democratic seed entirely, in all directions, if I could. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Chairman, the problem now confronting this country is the Philippines particularly, and in our other island acquisitions generally, is not beyond the solution of the wisdom and the statesmanship of the Republican party and the patriotism of the American people.

Graver problems have been solved by the party now in power and deservedly enjoying the confidence of the people—problems, sir, which had to deal with the treatment of high-spirited and brave, though misguided, millions of our own fellow-citizens, exceeding numerically the population of the Philippine Islands and bound to us by the ties of consanguinity, of common inheritance, and of inseparable destiny.

Then, as now, efforts were made and obstacles were raised to embarrass the Government in the enforcement of its delegated powers, the dignity of its sovereignty, and the maintenance of that authority which can alone preserve domestic tranquillity and secure the respect of the world.

It is as true as it is epigrammatical, in the issues now confronting us and which divide us from our opponents, that "history repeats itself," for along precisely the same lines the Democracy of to-day, as in the sixties, conduct their warfare on the legislation and policy of the Republican party.

If, after more than four years of the greatest civil war in history, the Republican party emerged not only triumphant in the vindication of the principles at issue, but, of equal importance to posterity, so preserved the Union of the fathers, which was sought to be disrupted, that the sons of the rebels of the sixties led the advance of our storming columns and charging lines in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, what great or insolvable problem lies in the Orient and affecting the future of an inferior race which warrants the impeachment of the wise policy and tried statesmanship of the Republican party? [Applause.]

In the uniforms of their fathers' foes the sons of the Southland, with the gallantry of their race, followed the flag of the Republic from Santiago to Manila. Nay! Many of the surviving veterans of Lee and Jackson, from private soldier to major-general, bivouacked on the hill of San Juan and in the rice fields of Luzon with the veterans of Grant and Sherman. Does it lie in the record of our opponents to successfully impeach before the American people the party and the policy which, while preserving the Union in a sanguinary war, has restored not alone tranquillity, peace, and prosperity to all sections of the Republic, but by its far-seeing legislation, its conspicuous humanity, its broad patriotism, and its love of justice and of country made a patriot of the rebel and a standard bearer of his son? [Great applause.]

Representatives of a loyal people on the floor of this House thirty-five years ago led armed treason and sought the life of the Republic; and I but voice the universal sentiment of a united country when I thank God that they have lived long enough to give sons to the military service of the United States, and some of them themselves become the heroic leaders of our brave soldiers on the battlefields of Cuba and the Philippines. And, sir, what prophet or the son of a prophet, though he bore a commission franked by Heaven itself, would be believed did he predict within the memory of many of us, and now within the knowledge of all, that these things would come to pass in a little over three decades after the Confederacy of the South struck its flag and the battle flags of the North were triumphantly furled? [Continued applause.]

In a little over a year we are accused of failing to accomplish

that which Spain could not effect in three centuries. Imaginary obstacles are presented by our opponents as they were presented at the close of the civil war. Dire predictions are made now, as they were made then, to our successful solution of the problems confronting the Government.

Every experimental effort to gauge our difficulties is hailed with derision and pronounced a failure before trial. Every improvement on experimental policy to meet unforeseen or new conditions is loudly proclaimed a change of front, and sinister motives are ascribed as the cause; and thus it was in the period of reconstruction. Mistakes were made in details, but the general plan was the perfection of a sagacious statesmanship, which resulted in the lasting unification of the Republic.

I hold that since the commencement of our war with Spain, if we have made a mistake in the details of our policy, it was in making declarations for the future, as in the entirely superfluous and uncalled-for announcement of a policy in reference to the island of Cuba. Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippine Islands are not the personal property of any political party, to be capriciously given away, exchanged, or erected into independent States by the declarations and pronouncements of individuals, however desirable it may seem to shorten the responsibility entrusted to us. These colonies are the wards of the American people, and the civilized world is entitled to expect that this nation will rise to the dignity of the great trust imposed upon it by, I solemnly believe, the interposition of Providence, and that we will not dishonor humanity by adopting the selfish and inhuman course of making a matter of mercantile traffic of millions of souls.

The conscience, the hearts, and the convictions of the American people rebel against the cowardly abandonment of these people and these islands until our great mission has been fulfilled. That mission, Mr. Chairman, I believe the future will disclose, and that no anticipatory speculations as to its full purport is within the compass, the knowledge, or the certainty of the present hour. We must be guided by and follow the development of events in Cuba, in Puerto Rico, and in the archipelago. One session of Congress did not effect the reconstruction of the revolted States of this Union; enactment after enactment and session after session of Congress were occupied in perfecting the measure so dear to the hearts of all—a united country. But from the inception of the Republican programme of one people, one flag, the Democracy then, as now, fought every step of progress, every inch of ground, and fell in its last intrenchment when the tocsin of war sounded from the North and the South, the East and the West, to fight a monarchical foe oppressing our neighboring people of the island of Cuba. [Great applause.]

Having zealously advocated the late war with Spain, no sooner was it over, or, indeed, fairly started, than the old policy of our opponents manifested itself in opposition to an issue which of right ought to be a national instead of the partisan question the blind fatuity of the Democracy has made it.

Imperialism is the intentional crime we are accused of being ready to commit; bad faith with Puerto Rico and with Cuba is alleged; and while our soldiers are being shot down by armed insurgents in the Philippines, so-called anti-imperialistic societies are publishing and circulating inflammatory, treasonable, and untruthful libels upon their Government and country. While brave men are falling in the enforcement of law and order and while the armed enemies of the Government of the United States defy its authority, men like Edward Atkinson and "aithers of his ilk" are engaged in the treasonable propaganda of libelous literature, under the protection of the flag our soldiers are heroically maintaining the supremacy of in the Philippines.

The question of the future disposition, government, or status of these islands do not enter at this time into the issue at stake. That issue is simply and wholly, shall the armed enemies of the United States be permitted or encouraged to defy its authority in the Philippines? And if in the Philippines, why not elsewhere? The future of these islands and their political status will be determined further along. Then, and not until then, should their status be made an issue or a question of rival policy. At present the great question confronting us is the supremacy of the Government of the United States in those islands.

Men may honestly and parties rightfully differ on expansion and anti-expansion, but I hold, Mr. Chairman, that discussion of that subject at the present time is designedly premature and is for the sole purpose of party capital. No declaration has or ought to be made, in my opinion, by the Republican party outlining its policy toward these islands until the process of development now going on shows us the wisest course to pursue with a view to the paramount interest of the United States. This is the first and essentially the paramount duty of the Government—to subserve the interests of this country and the welfare of our own people. We shall act toward others in that generous and just spirit, and with that helping hand the Republic has ever extended to the unfortunate and the distressed; but it is very properly, I think, regarded in the domain of practical statesmanship that to subserve the



interests of one's own country is the highest and first duty of the legislator and patriot. [Applause.]

On this platform there ought not to be any division in this House, however we may disagree on the treatment or disposition of other peoples, when we reach that issue or question. I am perfectly content to leave the settlement of the future of the possessions which have lately fallen to us through the war with Spain to the future, as in this, like all other problems of governmental affairs, the developments as they occur will be met by suitable and appropriate legislation in harmony with the genius of our country and the spirit of a free people.

The assumption is as unfounded and unjust as the charge is dishonest and untruthful, that the Republican party stands for imperialism or any other ism detrimental to the interests of the United States or representing disloyalty to its flag. We are for the enforcement of law and order in Luzon and the suppression of anarchy and murder there, as well as in the States of the Union. The American people will not tolerate an Aguinaldo when they execute a Parsons; they will not condone in Manila what they punish in Chicago. Riot, murder, and hostility to constituted authority calls for either the abolition of government or the suppression of the malefactor. [Applause.]

The American people will trust the solution of this colonial problem to the party which preserved civil liberty, a republican form of government, and destroyed the slave oligarchy of the South, giving civil and religious liberty to millions of human beings, whom it has raised to the dignity and responsibility of citizenship.

The anti-imperialistic literature, emanating principally from a coterie of New England self-constituted guardians of a republican form of government, at the head of which, as high priest and prophet, is one Edward Atkinson, former superintendent of a Massachusetts cotton mill, and celebrated as the notorious author of the Science of Nutrition and the inventor of the Aladdin oven.

Descended from the Atkinsons of the Revolution, on the wrong side of which his loyal ancestors fought, bled, and held office, he poses before the American people as their guide and conscience in dealing with the natives of the Philippines. Theodore, senior, and Theodore, junior, of the Revolutionary period, were Atkinsons whose names became as infamous to the patriot colonists as the present Edward's is to the patriotic people of to-day. The former refused to surrender to the provincial congress of New Hampshire the records and papers of his office as chief judge of the superior court, and his worthy son, who was secretary of the colony, was the first husband of the notorious Wentworth woman, who married Sir John, governor of the colony, two weeks after the demise of Theodore, junior.

Edward Atkinson, LL. D. and Ph. D., inventor of the Aladdin oven and the workmen's dinner pail, still keeps up the connection with the descendants of his expatriated Tory ancestors and friends, for, in speaking of his celebrated oven, he says:

One of my friends in England, in a great ancestral hall, roasts his own pheasants, venison, and 4-year-old grass mutton in my Aladdin oven instead of in the old way of on a spit before a grate fire.

But it was not for the purpose of simplifying the cooking of pheasants, venison, and 4-year-old grass mutton that Edward Atkinson invented the Aladdin oven. Here is the account he himself gives of this stupendous and revolutionary invention in social economy. Mr. Atkinson says:

I was a cotton factory superintendent, and I noticed the dinner pails of the employees and the mess of indigestible food their pails contained, and I marveled if the stomach of an ostrich could digest so much food.

From this cogitation the genius of invention seized him in a firm grasp, and he says:

I devoted my spare time to the study of pecuniary or social economy.

"And the mountain labored and brought forth a mouse," or rather a pair of mice, for Mr. Atkinson not only invented the Aladdin oven, but the workman's dinner pail. In the design of this universe the great Creator of all placed the first man and woman in paradise, and surrounded them with every delight and luxury his infinite mind could conceive. Nor did He think man was deserving of a less delightful and charming existence. Even after his fall man was given the earth for his sustenance and the luxuries his own labor could secure. [Great applause.]

It remained for this Massachusetts pecuniary and social philosopher to discover that man—that is, the working men and women—were eating too much, at least one thousand million dollars' worth per annum more than was necessary to sustain life and work in cotton mills, factories, and mines. Hence, after the manner of the Chinese, Mr. Atkinson first addressed himself to the discovery of a "patent fuel." The Chinese for ages mixed coal dust with clay and bitumen, and in England the poor people mixed the refuse of the mouths of the pits with sand, marl, clay, and sawdust, but Mr. Atkinson wanted something which would give out less heat and cost less for his dear workmen. He therefore addressed himself to chemical physics, studied Bunsen's Gasometry and Miller's Chemistry. The Aladdin oven and the work-

man's dinner pail, the latter with a lamp attachment, after the pattern of those found at Tarsus, Pompeii, and Herculaneum, were the result. When the created articles first greeted his longing eyes he thus soliloquized—I quote from Mr. Atkinson's Science of Nutrition:

What does this man mean? Does he himself more than half believe what he says? And to that question my answer might be, "I doubt if he does."

[Laughter.]

There is the modesty of genius for you; he doubts and only half believes what he says and what he claims for his inventions, notwithstanding that he beholds them in all their completed beauty. Further along he has another spasm, and he says:

Why, that is so simple that nobody but a fool would ever have thought of it.

And he adds:

That is about the aspect in which the Aladdin oven and workman's pail are presented to my alter ego.

[Laughter.]

Having perfected his social and pecuniary economical utensils, he startled the world—that is, Boston—with the announcement that by the use of his Aladdin's oven and workman's dinner pail any and every hard-working man and woman could live on twelve and a half cents a day! Employers of cotton mills and factory operators cocked their ears to the welcome information and mentally calculated that if their employees could live on less than a dollar a week it would be a pure waste of money to continue paying the wages then prevailing. And so thought Edward Atkinson, LL. D. and Ph. D. Hear him:

I could live well on \$1 per week.

[Laughter.]

But the workmen, sad to state, repudiated his philanthropic intentions and were rude enough, as quoted in his book, to greet him, their benefactor, with such expressions as "We don't want your bone soup nor your pig wash." [Great applause.]

The pecuniary economist was compelled, perforce, to turn to the women, who, he rightly concluded, were more impressionable in things savoring of domestic and household economy. After he had lectured in all the cheap halls and female institutes he could find, and after he had given exhibitions with his Aladdin oven and workman's dinner pail to exclusive lady audiences, he felt encouraged and that the reward of meritorious labors for the good of humanity was not denied him by the softer sex, for he says—I quote from Mr. Atkinson's Science of Nutrition:

I suppose everyone has a mission, whether conscious or unconscious of it. My own mission appears to be to overcome the inertia of woman.

[Continued laughter.]

As superintendent of the cotton mill, no doubt Mr. Atkinson exercised his mission in overcoming the inertia of the female employees, for whose special benefit he published the following bill of fare. It is intended for six persons, and only to be eaten at midday:

	Cents.
Sicilian lentil soup.....	1
Three-fourths of a pound vegetables, chopped fine.....	2
1 pound of the nape of halibut.....	6
Potatoes and skimmed milk and salt.....	1
Entrée, breast of lamb, 1 pound.....	5
Rice, one-eighth of a pound.....	1
Curry powder.....	1
Dessert, bread and butter pudding.....	5
Brown and table bread.....	2
One cup of tea or coffee to each person.....	6
Total.....	30

Or just 5 cents each for the midday meal. [Laughter.]

His diary for thirty days' sustenance for an adult workingman, using his Aladdin oven and workman's dinner pail (page 171, Science of Nutrition; Edward Atkinson, author), is just \$2.99, without extras, or 12½ cents per day with extras.

In one of his lectures he tells his lady auditors that—I quote from Mr. Atkinson's Science of Nutrition:

I have imported from Egypt the small red lentil, of which Esau's mess of pottage purports to have been made.

The girls in the cotton factory who participated in the 5-cent dinner were as impressed as the princess in the story of Aladdin and his wonderful lamp.

This time, Mr. Chairman, I quote from "Aladdin's Lamp," and not from Atkinson's Aladdin oven:

At the extraordinary manner in which the sumptuous repast was obtained the princess could not conceal her astonishment—

And if the cotton factory operatives were not equally astonished, surely Mr. Atkinson's office boy must have been semiparalyzed, as Mr. Atkinson says:

One day I told him to prepare just a dinner of five courses for ten people—

And he adds the extraordinary fact that, while the office boy could not tell a lentil from a head of cabbage and had never before cooked even a potato, he got the dinner of five courses ready on time with the aid of Mr. Atkinson's wonderful Aladdin oven—not lamp.

Bills of fare for seven days, 21 meals, containing, he says, "all the requisite elements for nutrition for a workingman, should cost but \$1, or at the very furthest \$1.50 per week," and this to include fuel and tea or coffee!

Why, Mr. Chairman, if Aguinaldo and his Filipino followers were made acquainted with Mr. Atkinson's Science of Nutrition they would be much more encouraged to hold out in their rebellion than they ever have been by his anti-imperialistic and treasonable literature, for the Science of Nutrition would teach them something practical—how to live on wind and husband their resources with a view of wearing out the overfed (vide Atkinson) soldiers who are pursuing them. [Laughter.]

It is inconceivable, sir, to a plain man like myself how this individual, however expert, studious, and scientific, either in the invention of fuel-saving ovens or in the doctrine of nutrition for workmen, can command the attention of any considerable number of people with sound common sense. But I hold now more than ever to a conviction based on observation, that of all asses the literary one has the loudest and the most sonorous bray. [Great applause.]

What weight should be attached to the inflammatory literature of a writer and a student who, after years of study in the science of social economy, declares that a hard-working, honest toiler can live on a dollar a week. When that writer assails the policy of his Government, impugns its motives, accuses it of attempting to subvert liberty, assumes and charges his assumptions as the intentions of the Government to establish an imperialistic dynasty, and incites the armed enemies of the Republic to defy its authority, I shall leave to the common sense of the country to determine, conscious that the verdict will be in his Philippine misrepresentations what it was in his wonderful Aladdin oven and workman's dinner pail—a chimerical, wild, and visionary scheme for the subversion of the natural appetite and a substitution in its stead of the bill of fare in the Science of Nutrition, Edward Atkinson, author. [Great applause.]

The cultured author of the Science of Nutrition resents as a personal affront the return or refusal of his disloyal publications. His enmity and ire, notwithstanding his titles of doctor of law and philosophy are easily aroused, as I have the pleasure of recalling in the matter of some personal correspondence which passed between us. Edward Atkinson, esq., author of the Science of Nutrition, the inventor of the Aladdin oven and workman's dinner pail, topically propounded this query: "Who is this man SHATTUC?" [Laughter and applause.]

Perhaps it was expected of me by Mr. Atkinson to confess my insignificance in comparison with the inventor of the Aladdin oven and workman's dinner pail, and acknowledge that "SHATTUC" was unknown in those circles the members of which boast of their loyal (British) colonial descent and refer to their "friends in England who occupy ancestral halls," but I did not do either. On the contrary, I undertook to find out who this man Atkinson is. [Laughter and applause.]

I present the information to the House and to my constituents, who he has been flooding with his visionary grievances. Whether the latter have also been treated to his pamphlets and essays on the Science of Nutrition I know not, but I am reasonably certain that the workingman element, at least, have no more use for his Aladdin oven and his dinner pail than they have respect for or confidence in any statement emanating from a source which asserts that a hard-working man can live on a dollar a week. [Long-continued applause.]

Mr. Chairman, touching the correspondence to which I have referred, I will read the same as explanatory to my remarks:

ATKINSON TO SHATTUC.

BOSTON, August 15, 1899.

DEAR SIR: A copy of the Anti-Imperialist returned to me with this indorsement—

"Respectfully returned. Take my name off your list. I am no traitor to my country." I am very glad to have the information that you are not a traitor. Had you been, I should have taken your name off the list of members of Congress, to all of whom my pamphlets in support of Senator HOAR and others are sent. I may add that since we may assume that you do not support the opponents of criminal aggression, our effort to take your name off the list of members of Congress at the next election will be fully justified. In the interval you may receive other copies of documents similar to that in which you have returned, because I can not at present expurgate my mailing list.

Yours, very truly,

EDWARD ATKINSON.

Hon. W. B. SHATTUC, M. C.,  
Madisonville, Ohio.

SHATTUC TO ATKINSON.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, August 25, 1899.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 15th instant, and beg to tell you that I would not, even for the nomination to Congress, support those guilty of criminal aggression against this Government (as you are guilty of). Your intimation that you may be able to have my name taken off the list of the members of the next Congress because I decline to receive your treasonable documents is another evidence of your monumental gall and egotism. You would succeed in your effort about as well as you did in getting your criminal literature in the hands of Aguinaldo and his followers. You knew

what you were doing when you tried to get this trash in the rebels' hands. Your purpose was to give the rebels encouragement, to embarrass the Government of the United States, and to induce the rebels to hold out until perhaps you could try your luck in having the names of the loyal Congressmen taken off the list at the next election.

Not a precinct in the First Ohio Congressional district would elect you or one of your kind as a delegate to a convention to nominate a director for the county poorhouse. The citizens of this district are loyal, patriotic people, and I am sure that they are not in sympathy with those who are doing all they can to embarrass President McKinley and the Government in the effort to restore order and suppress the rebellion in the Philippine Islands. When that is accomplished, it will be time to determine what form of government shall be established in those islands.

Our people applaud the speech made by our President recently when he said, speaking of our flag: "It is the flag of the free, the hope of the oppressed, and wherever it is assailed, at any sacrifice it will be carried to triumphant peace." That is the kind of talk our people like here.

For fear that you will forget it, let me suggest that you make a memorandum that the nomination for Congress in the First Ohio district will be made about September, 1900. It will be necessary for you, to secure the results you desire, to commence your work a little before that time; the earlier the better, for I am assured that your friend Aguinaldo will cease to exist as a military chieftain long before that date.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD ATKINSON, Esq., Boston, Mass.

W. B. SHATTUC, M. C.

ATKINSON TO SHATTUC.

BOSTON, August 29, 1899.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of August 25. I note with approval that you have published my letter and your reply, which has brought to me many letters of sympathy and approval, with a large demand for the pamphlets, which you do not desire to have sent to you. Perhaps you will also publish this.

Yours, very truly,

EDWARD ATKINSON.

Hon. W. B. SHATTUC, M. C.,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

SHATTUC TO ATKINSON.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, September 2, 1899.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 29th ultimo has been received. No doubt you have received many letters of sympathy from your people in this country, and I am confident that your friend and coworker, Aguinaldo, would have written one, thanking you, had not the Government of the United States effectually prevented further communication between you two chieftains. Neither do I doubt in the least that my protest to you (which was published) against your sending your seditious literature to my home had the same effect as a preacher's denunciation of a disreputable theatrical show. You would not have sent your seditious publications to the Philippine Islands unless you had reason to believe that your friend and coworker, Aguinaldo, would be comforted and aided thereby. Webster says that "treason is confined to the actual levying of war against the United States, or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." Webster was a New England gentleman, too.

During the civil war in this country Lincoln was denounced, Grant was vilified, the Government was assailed, and the war was declared unconstitutional, inhuman, and a failure by some people in Boston as well as by people in other sections of the North, and peace was demanded at any price. The men at the front called the authors of such declarations "copperheads" and "traitors."

In your last letter you do not renew your threat to have my name left off the Congressional list for the Fifty-seventh Congress, but you suggest that I publish the letter. I will do so with pleasure, and I may add that I also have received many letters from Boston and the rest of the United States, but not one of them was a letter of sympathy for me or for Aguinaldo. I am sure that those who wrote me had no sympathy for Aguinaldo, and probably thought I needed none.

Yours, very truly,

W. B. SHATTUC, M. C.

EDWARD ATKINSON, Esq.,  
Boston, Mass.

ATKINSON TO SHATTUC.

BOSTON, September 6, 1899.

DEAR SIR: It has given me great satisfaction to receive your letter of September 2, in answer to mine of the 29th.

I beg you to observe that I am still without a reply to my letter of August 31, in which, in reply to your invitation to make the attempt to remove your name from the list of members of Congress, I asked for an outline of the district, stating the principal points, so that I might make a good beginning in the distribution of documents.

As I hardly expected much assistance from you in this matter, I have taken other measures, and have dropped an anchor in the center of your district, from which to carry our anti-imperial chain around and through the whole of it.

A very large edition of No. 5 is called for for general circulation, but it is my intention to print a separate edition of 5,000 copies, more or less, as we may find use for them, for distribution in the First district of Ohio. I find from my correspondence that a large body of your Republican constituents will not join you in denouncing as "traitors," "public enemies," and "seditious persons" men like Senator HOAR, ex-Governor Boutwell, ex-Senator Edmunds, and all the other living men with whom and through whose efforts the Republican party originated. It was my privilege to support them in that undertaking, and for many years in the conduct of the Republican party to which you have proved yourself a recreant by surrendering the principle of liberty at the dictation of the present Administration.

As it is evident to me that you have not had a long experience in what might be called good political society, I therefore venture to suggest to you that in your reply (if you send one) to this letter, which, with your other correspondence, will be published in the special edition for the First Congressional district, you do not use bad language or attempt to apply epithets like that of "copperhead" and "traitor" upon the leading members of the Republican party especially, or upon others of your opponents. It is not good form, and those names are stale. Better invent some good old English terms of a more original character if you desire to indulge in that sort of thing. I would not, if I were in your position. When one engages in sharpshooting with opponents of skill and experience, it is not judicious to use a blunderbuss. These ancient and played-out implements are apt to kick back. I hope it will not hurt you when you get your first fall, and when you come to time again I would advise you not to use a blunderbuss.

My special edition is now in the printer's hands. Several days will elapse



before it is ready for the press; therefore there is plenty of time to include your reply to this letter. In the interval the various anchors are being fixed throughout your district and our chains will be riveted ready to pull together on election day.

Yours, very truly,

EDWARD ATKINSON.

Hon. W. B. SHATTUC, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SHATTUC TO ATKINSON.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, September 12, 1899.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of September 6. Your pretended desire for information concerning the boundaries of the First Congressional district of Ohio, and your childish insistence upon an answer; your ridiculous and quixotic programme for carrying said district against me, as well as your bald assertion, unsupported by any evidence, that I have surrendered to the dictation of the present Administration, may be dismissed as the vapors of a distempered imagination. So far as your presence in the First Congressional district of Ohio is concerned, it would have about as much terror to me as the presence of a copperhead with his fangs drawn.

Your reference to my alleged lack of experience in "good political society" is the old, familiar Boston sneer, thinly veiled, at the social standing of anyone not born in the shadow of Bunker Hill Monument or whose ancestors did not come over in the Mayflower.

On the other hand, taking your words literally, if you and your environments fairly represent what you consider good political society, you are entirely correct in assuming that I have had no such experience—nor do I crave any. I would be as much out of place in such society as you would be in loyal patriotic company. I observe that you wish to suggest to me what you would do if you were in my place. If you were in my place you would not remain there fifty-nine minutes, notwithstanding the anchor you talk so much about as being in the center of my district. You are not of the kind that would be acceptable in this district.

You really grow hysterical over my use of the words "copperhead" and "traitor." You flutter like one who is hit. I have not tried to be original in using them. They have each a well-defined meaning, the precise meaning that I intended to convey. If they are stale, so are "honor" and "loyalty" stale.

Let me suggest that it is not good form for one like you, who has had long experience in "good political society," to deliberately misrepresent, as you do, when you say I have denounced as traitors Senator HOAR, ex-Governor Boutwell, and ex-Senator Edmunds. You will not find the name of one of these men mentioned in my correspondence with you or with anyone else. I did, however, call your attention to Webster's definition of treason, and you are safe to assume that I would classify the whole bunch in accordance with his definition.

I have no doubt that you have letters from alleged Republicans in Ohio who are as sensitive as you are about the reputation of the alleged Republicans in Boston and the New England States and who will render you all the assistance in their power in defaming and vilifying the good name of Ohio's distinguished and patriotic son, President William McKinley.

Notwithstanding the support you have given the Republican party in past years the party still lives. You have now become a reminiscence. You are now telling what you have done in the past, the great men with whom you have been associated, and you crowd in the name of another friend every time you are denounced as you should be. When you first wrote me, you had Senator HOAR. Your letter was answered, and you now parade the names of half a dozen other men whom you allege to be your brother conspirators, and you hide behind the name of some distinguished man like a wanton who pulls down a good name to the level of her own.

Your sharpshooting from the beginning has been from the rear. From 1861 to the present time your skill and experience have never been developed in a place where you were in any danger of getting your hide punctured. You have always kept at a safe distance from the firing line. I assume this is the reason your hide has become so callous and case-hardened, as it were. You chose to join with your brother conspirators in an attack on the conduct of the Government rather than to go to the front, where the sharpshooting is done by the men who carry guns to back up their opinions. You are now playing the same tactics—your friends are on the other side, rebels against this Government, and you keep at a safe distance, as you have always done, from the scene of hostilities. You are not on the "firing line." You would rather print documents and use them in the endless-chain system at 25 cents a copy, the profits to go to Edward Atkinson, and this manner of doing business has been developed by "your skill and experience."

I care nothing about your theories of expansion or nonexpansion, imperialism or anti-imperialism. A man has a right to believe what he pleases. What I do object to and protest against is your seditious literature being sent to my home, because you advocate the discouragement of enlistments in the Army and because you advised citizens to keep recruits from joining the service. You have done as much as in you lies to embarrass the Government, and you have vilified the good name of our President. You have given aid and comfort to those in rebellion against the authority of the United States and have sent your vicious literature to Manila in the hope that it would be circulated among our soldiers, to the end that they might become dissatisfied and mutinous, and also with the hope that it might reach the rebels and encourage them.

This war is the people's war. They inaugurated it, and they will stand by the Administration, which is endeavoring to carry out their will—that the rebellion be suppressed and order restored in the Philippine Islands, without regard to the bullets in front and the snapping of copperheads like you in the rear. Congress, and not the President, will in due time determine what kind of government should be established in the Philippines; but this question will never be definitely settled while our Government is confronted by an armed force.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD ATKINSON, Esq., Boston, Mass.

W. B. SHATTUC, M. C.

ATKINSON TO SHATTUC.

BOSTON, September 14, 1899.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 12th instant has been received too late to be included in my special edition of No. 5, addressed to the voters of the First Ohio district and others, which will be in circulation next week, having taken your advice in making an early beginning in securing a change in the representation from that district. The document is already going through the press.

Yours, very truly,

EDWARD ATKINSON.

Hon. W. B. SHATTUC, M. C., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SHATTUC TO ATKINSON.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, September 12, 1899.

DEAR SIR: Replying to your letter of the 14th instant, I thought I could start your rebel press in a hurry. I was quite sure you would not want to print a pen picture of yourself, true to life, in one of your own publications. I observe that you are less frisky, less demonstrative, in your last letter than you were when you commenced this correspondence. I had an idea when you sent your first egotistical, patronizing letter that you might possibly discover your mistake before you got through with the correspondence.

You say in your letter of the 6th instant that I "should not use bad language." My "language" expresses my sentiments. Any "language" that stands for patriotism, love of country, and loyalty to same is "bad language" to you. Any "language" that breathes the spirit of secession, sedition, and treason is approved by you. Now, let me call your attention to the fact that my "language" has not been prohibited by this Government from passing through the mails. Your "language" has been so prohibited. It was prohibited, too, because it was treasonable, seditious, and disloyal.

W. B. SHATTUC, M. C.

EDWARD ATKINSON, Esq.,

President Anti-Imperialist League, Boston, Mass.

ATKINSON TO SHATTUC.

[Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

BOSTON, September 22, 1899.

Edward Atkinson, one of the vice-presidents of the Anti-Imperialist League, is out with a deft to Congressman WILLIAM B. SHATTUC, of Ohio, who returned one of Atkinson's anti-imperialist circulars with the indorsement, "Take me off your list. I am no traitor to my country." Mr. Atkinson mailed Congressman SHATTUC to-day a copy of his new manifesto. In the latest copy of the Anti-Imperialist Atkinson devotes a whole section for distribution in the First Ohio district, now represented by SHATTUC. A part of the edition is published in the German language, for the benefit of the Congressman's constituents who are of that race.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

Mr. Atkinson said: "It would not be good form for the citizens of another State to attempt to influence the voters of the First Ohio district on the matter of an election of a member of Congress unless he had been invited to address them. Having received such an invitation from WILLIAM B. SHATTUC, I feel warranted in accepting his challenge and in making the effort to expurgate the list of members of the present Congress by representing to the voters of the First district the reason why he ought not to be returned. Mr. SHATTUC can not name a single man of any high public repute of those recently dead—Senator Morrill, of Vermont; John M. Forbes and Henry Lee, of Massachusetts, and others—or of those who are now living, by whom the Republican party was established, who is not now opposed to the policy of the present Administration, or who would to-day support him by their influence or their vote were he a candidate in the district in which the living among them now dwell.

A LITTLE SARCASM.

"I never happened to have met or heard of Mr. W. B. SHATTUC before.

INFERENCE DRAWN.

"I should infer from the tone of his correspondence that he might be one without any personal convictions of his own, but resembling in many ways the able-bodied persons of arms-bearing age who, from the safe security of the pulpit, the public office, or of the staff room of a newspaper, attempt to influence public opinion by using bad language and unseemly epithets in respect to men whose 'shoe latches they are not worthy to tie.'

"This class of persons is at the same time endeavoring to induce the ignorant and unwary to enlist in the service in the troops destined for the Philippines, in which they would never expose their own health or their own lives.

"Respectfully submitted to the voters of the First Ohio district and others."

SHATTUC TO ATKINSON.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, September 25, 1899.

DEAR SIR: I see that you have again broken loose, through your organ here, in its issue of Saturday, September 23, and that you are to publish a part of your edition in the German language for the benefit of my constituents who are of that nationality. I write you thus hurriedly, suggesting that you add to your tracts (in the German language) the statistics you have published from time to time in favor of restricting and preventing German immigration to this country, and also copies of the puritanical local and State laws you have assisted in passing in restraint of personal liberty far beyond what is consistent with good government.

But, before I forget it, let me say that during this correspondence you have uttered two distinct falsehoods: First, when you say that I have invited you to address the citizens of this Congressional district, and second, when you say that I have called anyone other than yourself a traitor.

It is possible, as you say, that I can not give a single name of those dead or living who were founders of the Republican party who would not approve your conduct. I can, however, give you the names of ninety-nine out of every hundred Republicans, both leaders and laymen, now living, who will say that you are guilty of treason. You have recommended and you are now recommending that our citizens do all they can to stop enlistments for the Army and that Congressmen only be elected who will vote against supplying munitions of war, who will vote against sustaining the Army, and who will do all they can to defeat our armies in the field.

For a man like you, who has always been too cowardly, though "able-bodied and of arms-bearing age," to accept any place of danger in any of our wars, to characterize our patriotic citizens who support the Government and stand by the flag, because they do not themselves enlist in the Army, is another manifestation of your unlimited gall. In the sixties you were, as a statistician, urging the prosecution of the war, encouraging enlistments in the Army, and sanctioning drafts to fill up the depleted ranks. Give me the name of the company and the number of the regiment in which you enlisted at that time. Why do you characterize others for doing just as you have always done?

You are slandering and vilifying the President and the members of his Cabinet. You are doing all you can to embarrass the Government in the prosecution of this war in every conceivable way. Your literature has been barred from the United States mail because it was seditious. The Government itself has declared you, not in so many words, but in reality, a traitor. I do not understand that the authorities have criticised your grammar, or charged you with using "bad language" in a grammatical sense. One can be a traitor and still use good language. A man may be a patriot and not speak French.

I notice you say you "never have happened to have met or heard of W. B. SHATTUC before." There are at least 44,000 patriotic gentlemen residing in

the First Congressional district of Ohio who have been as fortunate in this respect as I have been, and very many thousands of the residents of this district will accept your statement as to your having not heard of me before as being literally true. Your grandiloquent, egotistical, and patronizing (first) letter to me proves conclusively that you were serious when you made that statement.

I have heard of you nearly all my life. While a boy in the Union Army, on the firing line, shooting as I talked, against secession, I heard of you. You were at home in your luxurious, velvet-carpeted, mahogany-finished, steam-heated office in Boston making statistics at so much a page (for the benefit of Edward Atkinson), showing the resources of the North and the South, and presenting all the arguments that could be presented to encourage patriotic people to support the Administration in its efforts to put down the rebellion and restore order. You claimed that the Southern people (as brave a people as the world ever saw) should be subdued and governed without their consent.

Now, you are the chief rebel of this country. You have done everything in your power to prevent our army being successful in the island of Luzon, in order that rebellion might succeed there, on the plea that we have no right to govern except with the consent of the governed. You are deceiving yourself very much when you imagine that your efforts will have any appreciable effect in Ohio. Our people, as a rule, hold you in utter contempt. The President, a citizen of Ohio, is carrying out the express wishes not only of the people of Ohio but of all the patriotic citizens of the United States. He did not commence this war. It was the people's war. They inaugurated it and demanded action, and it was a long time before the Chief Executive yielded to the public demand.

The patriotic people of this country will stand by the President in his effort to carry out their wishes in suppressing the rebellion and restoring order in the Philippine Islands. Every American citizen has a right to entertain and express his opinions as to the future of the Philippine Islands, but it is another thing when anyone endeavors, as you have done, to obstruct and embarrass our Government in the maintenance of our Army and the conduct of a campaign already in operation under the direction of the Government.

Judging from your correspondence, you no doubt group the population of the United States in three classes:

First, Edward Atkinson.

Second, Ex-Governor Boutwell, Senator Hoar, ex-Senator Edmunds.

Third, The rest of the United States.

In every letter you write you name these three gentlemen as your supporters, and assume that they possess all the brains and patriotism of the country. I have no doubt that it was one of your own ancestors who stated in a public address in Boston over a hundred years ago that civilization might extend as far west as Buffalo, N. Y., but not beyond that point, and the man who made that statement had about as much knowledge of the West as you seem to have of the First Congressional district of Ohio. Your relations with the great men of this country and your connection with the public affairs in the past thirty-six years have been just about as potential in influencing and determining results as the scorer in a base ball game has in determining the result of the contest. Because you have "kept tab" on events as they occurred, you imagine you have been a potent factor in shaping them.

Yours, etc.,

W. B. SHATTUC, M. C.

EDWARD ATKINSON, Esq., Boston, Mass.

Now, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Atkinson has said (and I quote from his Science of Nutrition): "I suppose everyone has a mission. My own mission appears to be to overcome the inertia of woman," and that being so, I suggest that he had better in future apply himself to his mission.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. ALLEN of Maine having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

S. 2924. An act to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Colorado Springs, in the State of Colorado;

S. 2493. An act authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for land in certain cases;

S. 3616. An act to authorize the payment of traveling allowances to enlisted men of the regular and volunteer forces when discharged by order of the Secretary of War and stated by him as entitled to travel pay;

S. 3430. An act to increase the efficiency of the Subsistence Department of the United States Army;

S. 3075. An act granting an increase of pension to Marie J. Blaisdell;

S. 2883. An act to change the characteristic of Cape Cod light, Massachusetts; and

S. 2581. An act to incorporate the National White Cross of America, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the following titles:

H. R. 8063. An act to legalize and maintain the iron bridge across Pearl River at Rockport, Miss.;

H. R. 10311. An act to authorize the Shreveport and Red River Valley Railway Company to build and maintain a railway bridge across Red River at or near the town of Alexandria, in the parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana;

H. R. 60. An act to create the northwestern division of the northern district of Georgia for judicial purposes and to fix the time and place for holding court therein;

H. R. 9284. An act to attach the county of Foard, in the State of Texas, to the Fort Worth division of the northern district of Texas, and providing that all process issued against defendants residing in said county shall be returned to Fort Worth; and

H. R. 9713. An act permitting the building of a dam between Coon Rapids and the north limits of the city of Minneapolis, Minn., across the Mississippi River.

#### AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee resumed its session.

Mr. WADSWORTH. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] who controls the time on the other side will now say to whom he yields.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, there are several gentlemen on this side to whom I promised to yield, but as I do not see any of them upon the floor just now, I ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH], if he can possibly do so, to yield time now to some one on his side.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield thirty minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. BAILEY].

Mr. BAILEY of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank the gentleman from New York for the courtesy he has extended me in granting me a few minutes of the time devoted to general debate. I assure the committee that I will not impose upon their patience or their time by attempting a logical discussion of the merits of the great questions that are now before Congress, but rather will give some impressions that have come to me as a new member, as I have been sitting here for four months a silent listener to those who, by their experience and their ability, have demonstrated their fitness to discuss the issues that are to become the policies of the two great parties in the contest upon which we are about to enter for the purpose of controlling the affairs of our common country for the four years that are to follow.

This debate has been as general as the geographical, commercial, and political interests of the country are diversified. During the early days of the session, when the financial bill was under discussion—that great measure by the enactment of which the Republican party kept its plighted faith to the country and to the world—I felt like congratulating my colleague from Kansas, Mr. RIDGELY, who is all that is left of the Populist party in our State, upon what must have been a very pleasant experience to him—that of seeing the great Democratic party of this country espousing with such vehemence the doctrines which have been the cardinal principles of Populism in Kansas for more than a decade. Out in Kansas every voter is a post-graduate in financial discussion.

We have been the storm center of Populism. It was in Kansas that Jerry Simpson made his barefoot race for Congress upon the financial question. It was in Kansas that the wind blew through Peffer's whiskers and landed him in the United States Senate upon the money question. It was in Kansas that the distinguished gentleman, Mr. LIVINGSTON, of Georgia, who now occupies a seat in this House, came to organize the Farmers' Alliance, which gave birth to Populism, and which was run upon the money question and has become such a powerful adjunct of Democracy in the West.

As I listened in the early part of this session to the discussions of the financial question, the expressions used, especially by the gentleman from Colorado and the gentleman from Texas, were wonderfully familiar to us as they talked about basic money, the money of final redemption, and the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. And as they made their drastic prophecies of misfortune and calamity that would come to us as a people if the gold standard were adopted, I thought to myself history is again repeating itself, for I remember four years ago that the same prophecies were made with a great deal more unanimity upon the other side of the Chamber than at present of the terrible results that would befall us as a people if the Republican party were put into power pledged to such legislation as we were about to enact. Four years ago the discussion started here and was taken up by the great majority of the Democratic press, and he who is the incarnation of Popocracy—and let me define what Popocracy is; it is a cross between Democracy and Populism, with Populism as the mother, and the maternal side has had the best of it in the results. I repeat: He who is the incarnation of Popocracy traveled from ocean to ocean and from the Lakes to the Gulf, declaring that the commercial depression that was then upon the people and the country could never be relieved until the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 was enacted into law, and that without the aid or consent of any other nation.

I remember very distinctly in the campaign of 1896 that the Demo-Pops of Kansas carried in their torchlight processions transparencies that read: "Vote for Bryan and dollar wheat!" "Vote for McKinley and 25-cent wheat!" And the honest farmer, who was then suffering under the hard times and business depression, incident to a Democratic Administration that was then upon us, and was selling his wheat at 35 cents and his corn from 12 to 16 cents, said, "Things can not be any worse than they are now, and we will take a dose of this new political nostrum and try it once anyway." But Mr. McKinley was elected President. The gold standard is enacted into law, and to-day the farmers of the great Middle West are getting 60 cents for their wheat, 30 cents for their corn; hogs, cattle, and horses are selling for from 50 to 100 per cent more than they did in 1896, and then you prophets of evil have the audacity to stand up in the American Congress and again make your prophecies of misfortune that will come to the American



people if the party is retained in power under whose Administration prosperity has come in spite of your predilections.

"Oh, but," say our Democratic friends, "you Republicans are trying to give McKinley's Administration credit for the famine in India, failure of crops in other countries, and other misfortunes that have befallen the human race during the past three years that are largely responsible for better prices that now exist, and it is simply good luck rather than good management upon your part." My answer is as logical as your premises. For you may call it luck if you choose, but I would rather belong to a party that always has luck follow its administration of the affairs of this country than to belong to a party that never has any luck and only thrives on calamity and despair. [Applause on the Republican side.]

But, Mr. Chairman, the great cause of the prosperity that has come to us is the fulfillment of the pledges made by the Republican party in 1896.

We have placed upon the statutes the Dingley bill. We opened the factories rather than the mints, and have given employment to labor everywhere, and we have placed the credit of the country upon a sound financial basis, that has restored confidence and sent a thrill of life through the great commercial heart of our nation that has brought prosperity to us all.

Be not deceived, my Democratic friends, in cherishing the belief that you can any more easily deceive the people in 1900 than you did in 1896. The laboring man who everywhere is receiving better wages with permanent employment, the farmers both North and South, East and West, with the great object lesson of the past four years before them, the burden bearers and the breadwinners everywhere in this great country of ours, will be slow to accept as true any prophecies you may make regarding the future, remembering, as they must, what a colossal failure the Democratic party made in the prophesying business in 1896. And indeed, as I look back half a century, I discover that the Democratic party of to-day is occupying the same position in regard to all the great questions that mark national progress and national development that she has occupied in the past. Simply the party of negation, and is usually a decade behind the times, only acknowledging that as a nation we are making progress when the stern logic of events forces such confession.

I remember that in the latter part of the eighties there appeared in Kansas a little book entitled "The Seven Financial Conspiracies." It was adopted as the text-book of the Populist and Democratic parties in the West. They commenced with the financial history of our country at the time the Republican party came into power and branded each one of the great laws that have been placed upon our statute books by the Republican party. These great laws that mark the milestones of our national growth and progress were characterized as conspiracies against the public welfare, and this sentiment was taken up by the allied forces of Democracy and Populism in 1896, and the crime of 1873 was made their battle cry in that memorable contest. My Democratic friends, did you ever stop to think that when you have a conspiracy you must have a conspirator? The so-called conspiracies, the exemption clause upon the greenbacks, the national banking act, the credit-strengthening act, each one of these great measures that became laws from 1861 to 1865, whose signature, I ask, was necessary to complete these great acts into law and thereby became a part of the conspiracy and one of the conspirators?

I pause with reverence as I take the name of Abraham Lincoln upon my lips and leave it to the great jury of humanity whether he was a conspirator against his country's welfare and his country's honor. And thus they followed along each one of these great provisions until they reached the culmination of all the conspiracies in the so-called crime of 1873. Again I ask you whose signature made that enactment of Congress a law? It was the silent man of destiny who received the sword of General Lee beneath the knotted boughs of the apple tree at Appomattox. I leave history and future generations to render the verdict whether U. S. Grant was a conspirator against the country for which he had done so much and he loved so well; and to say that such a law was passed without knowing its purport is an insult not only to the intelligence of President Grant, but to the American Congress as well.

No bitter denunciations, no glittering generalities, can detract from the splendid history of the Republican party in the past or can swerve it from accepting the responsibilities of the present.

No, my Democratic friends, you may take the most eloquent words that ever fell from the lips of William Jennings Bryan and write them in letters of light across the arch of heaven, with one base of that arch, if you please, resting upon his crown of thorns and the other upon his cross of gold, and just beneath I will write one word in letters plain that will live in the hearts of grateful humanity after Bryan and Populism are forgotten, and that word is Appomattox.

Appomattox, with all the meaning that it conveys; for at that place and that hour the approval of the people of this country was placed upon national sovereignty and national unity, and this

approval was sealed by the blood of the manhood of the North and chivalry of the South.

And now the Democratic party, as they are making up the issues for another national campaign, find themselves in this position: They are afraid to make the slogan of 1896 the main issue in 1900, and they can not abandon free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, for that would mean the passing of Mr. Bryan, who, if he is not discreet, is at least consistent, for having once said the horse is 16 feet high, adheres to it with a tenacity of purpose worthy of a better cause. So they are compelled to make an issue by tendering sympathy and hope to those who are in open rebellion with the armies of the United States.

And now, Mr. Chairman, I ask the attention of the committee for a few minutes, as I shall give the impressions that have come to me as I have listened to the debates upon the new issues that are forced upon us as a result of the war with Spain.

I have listened to this great debate, not as a lawyer, but as a layman, one whose busy life has been spent in the mart rather than the forum, in the producing and in the buying and selling the articles that enter into the commerce of our great country, rather than in the theoretical jugglery with financial theories as expounded by unpronounceable French authors or by men who have no practical knowledge of affairs. And while, upon many of the questions that Congress is called upon to consider, a technical knowledge of the law is of great benefit, and while I have the highest regard for the legal profession, yet, like my distinguished friend from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] I am consoled in the thought that my mind is not legal to that extreme degree that constitutional rabies or hydrophobia may take possession of me and lead me to do strange things and follow after strange gods.

I believe the Constitution of the United States is admissible of an interpretation broad enough and generous enough to meet every condition that shall come into our national life that bears upon its face merit and is found to stand for the nation's honor and welfare, for the nation's growth, and the advancement of human progress and Christian civilization.

Then, Mr. Chairman, let us consider briefly the facts as they exist to-day with reference to the relations of our Government to our insular possessions, which have come to us primarily as the fortunes of war, but have brought new and great responsibilities which we must either accept or deny. I believe that from the very hour that Admiral Dewey sunk the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manila, the duty and the responsibility has been resting upon our Government to establish law and order, and to guarantee life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness to the people of those unfortunate islands.

The Administration, realizing this great duty, accepted the responsibility. And I most sincerely believe, had it not been for the sympathy and encouragement extended by some of our own people to the insurgents who were opposing, in the Philippines, what seems to me to be the manifest duty of our Government—I believe that order and good government would have been restored there long since, and hundreds of lives of our brave boys would have been saved, and millions of treasure as well.

Mr. Chairman, what would have been the result to the people of the Philippines had the Administration ordered our fleet to sail away after the destruction of the Spanish fleet on that memorable 1st of May? Had this been done there would have been precipitated an internal strife and chaos that would have jeopardized the lives and property of citizens of every country that might have been represented there, and would have been the excuse for some of the other nations of the world to have taken possession and done what was our manifest duty to do.

Had the American fleet sailed away and left that hapless island to its own internal strife and dissension or to be subdued by some of the other nations, the Administration would have justly deserved not only the execration of our own people, but of the civilized world as well.

And I believe I assert the truth when I say that immediate independence for the Filipinos has never for one moment been a possibility since Dewey's guns were booming at Manila Bay. And were it not for the mean political advantage which is hoped to be gained, and I assure you it is only a hope, every honest man who has studied the history and character of these people would agree with me.

And the men who to-day are expending sympathy upon the liberty-loving Filipinos, and are talking loudly of the desecration of the Declaration of Independence, I want to ask them if they know of any flag that stands for a better or greater liberty than does ours? And what country is better equipped to instruct these people in the science of self-government? Oh, but says our Democratic friends, we are drifting toward imperialism, and this is but the beginning of the ending of popular government. Imperialism in its better sense has no terrors to me and need have to no loyal American citizen. If by imperialism you mean our right to govern and control our new possessions until such a time as they have demonstrated their ability for self-government, then I am in favor of imperialism.

But if by it you mean that we are to hold these people, as the Democratic party apparently want the world to think we will, in bondage and slavery, denying to them the blessings of our civilization, imposing upon them unjust taxes for our own benefit, and making no effort to improve their condition, then I am, and all loyal men will be, opposed to imperialism.

But shame, thrice shame, upon the American citizen and a greater shame still upon a great political party that promulgates the theory that a Congress which is to be the guardians of our new possessions will ever be elected by the people of the United States that will not deal fairly and honorably by the people of these dependencies.

I am willing to stake the future not only of our country, but our dependencies as well, upon the common sense, the business judgment, the humanity and patriotism of the people of the United States. And a Congress that shall dare to do other than what is best for the welfare of the people of our new possessions will be deposed by an indignant and outraged people.

The hue and cry that has been raised by the Democrats, assisted by a few misguided Republicans, over the Puerto Rican tariff is a tempest in a teapot, and time will justify the position the Republican party has taken upon this matter, as it has justified the positions she has taken upon all the great questions for nearly half a century. Men who are the unfortunate victims of the constitutional mania, I presume, see in our present position a future freighted with great peril. But to me, as a layman, after listening to the exhaustive debates upon the constitutional phase of this question from both sides, I am thoroughly convinced that there is plenty of law and Constitution for us to take either course we may choose in this matter.

Then, this being the case, let us take a plain, businesslike view of the situation, and adopt that course that can cause us the least embarrassment in the future and at the same time permit us to fulfill the great obligation we are under to the people of these new possessions and to civilization.

And that course will be to hold these new possessions under such government and laws as Congress shall provide until such a time as we can demonstrate to them, or they can demonstrate to us, their fitness for self-government.

When that time shall arrive we can trust the Congress of the United States to mete out to them full and impartial justice.

To admit these people, at this time, to the free rights of American citizens under the Constitution would be both unwise and impolitic.

But in the course of time, if they take kindly to the principles of self-government and liberty, then the question of extending the Constitution to these islands can be discussed with open justice to all. But the great question that confronts us now is to give our new possessions such a form of government that will better their condition morally and commercially, and will develop in them that self-reliance and independence, that love of liberty—not liberty without license, but liberty under law—that is the foundation and the very genius of our Government. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. BELL] such time as he may desire.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman who has just taken his seat [Mr. BAILEY of Kansas] seems to be very much worried about the Populist party and the Democratic party. He seems to think we have gone into "the sere and yellow leaf." I want to say to the gentleman that the Populist party has never abandoned an issue by working with other parties or sacrificed a principle. The Populist party contended, in common with the great mass of the Democratic party, the Silver Republican party, and, really, with the rank and file of the Republican party, that a sufficiency of money is as necessary to prosperity as is a sufficiency of blood to the health of the human body.

The Populist party has always contended that the quantitative theory of money and not the material from which it is made is the gist of the controversy, so the material is good. We have always insisted that neither gold nor silver is in itself sacred, but the object to be reached is to have the amount of good money commensurate with the business to be transacted, and issued and controlled by the Government, and that when such a condition is reached we will have prosperity. That contention has been proven beyond any question, and the Republican party is now on the back track toward this theory; it is now flooding the entire country with its literature, and especially with a speech delivered here a few weeks ago by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SIBLEY], elected as a Democrat, but who is now seeking to get the Republican nomination of his district in the State of Pennsylvania, if he has not already gotten it.

That speech which they are now circulating states our position pretty clearly. It argues from our original principles that the quantitative theory of money is the thing that has been dividing parties for many years, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania gives as his excuse for abandoning his former position that the production of gold has become so enormous that it is now furnishing

us abundantly, and more currency than both gold and silver did in the past, and he comes forward now as a Republican, taken into the fold of the party, and is now attempting to be elected by the Republican party on its platform, and he says accordingly that the abundance of money furnished through the increased production of gold and the money furnished by the bank circulation have been so great that it has greatly contributed to the prosperity that is now supposed to exist and dispenses with the necessity for silver, and says that the increase of gold has proven our contention and his former contention.

But I want to say to my friend Mr. BAILEY of Kansas that the Populist party, the Bryan Democratic party, and the Silver Republican party are made of the rank and file of the American people. They represent the manhood of the American people; they represent the individual in our body politic; while the Republican organization is now known all over the country to represent essentially and only accumulated wealth and the classes as against the masses.

Now, sir, we might analyze for a moment how it is that the present Administration is in power.

I want to say to you, Mr. Chairman, that if the voter in the last election had been untrammelled; if that vote had been the honest expression of the individual voter, without extraneous influences, Mr. McKinley never could have occupied the White House of this nation. [Applause on the Democratic side.] The Republican party, bear in mind, did not get the vote of the laborer on the farm; it did not get the majority out of the white English speaking people of the United States; it did not get the support of the masses without the use of the enormous corruption fund; but it did get the election and how did it secure it? I want to remind our friends on the other side, that the nomination of Mr. McKinley was not spontaneous, I want to remind them of conditions that prevailed then, and let them analyze for a moment how it came about that he did get the nomination. Go to your own leaders, and what do you find?

There appeared in the public press before his nomination, under the signature of a Republican Senator from New Hampshire [Senator CHANDLER of New Hampshire], an article stating that a campaign fund had been contributed by the manufacturing interests and the corporations of the country amounting to about a quarter of a million of dollars. Not that this sum was to be used against the Democratic party in that campaign, but he complained that \$250,000 had been raised for the purpose of securing the nomination of the present incumbent as against any other Republican in his party. And, Mr. Chairman, he not only put that over his own signature in the public press, but he reannounced it on the floor of the Senate of the United States, and gave warning then, before this Administration came into power, that if the moneyed interests raised a quarter of a million of dollars for a favorite son and expended that money on him, the same interests would demand its return when he entered into the duties of the Executive office.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like for our friends on the other side to examine this question and see who have occupied and who now occupy the offices under him in pursuance of that election. I would like them to examine and see where the farmer, where the agriculturist, where the laborer, where the teacher, where the intelligent ordinary citizen of the country has been recognized in the Cabinet of the present Administration and in the control of the Government of this country. I would like them to say whether the manhood, whether the intelligence, of the country has been amply and fully recognized, or whether the mere representatives of wealth are not found as turning the scales in the makeup of the governing forces of the nation.

Now, let us look for a moment at what is going on in governmental circles. But before proceeding with that branch of the subject, I wish to pursue the question of the electors, and of this election in particular, a little further. I wish to ask where and how the electors were obtained. If you take the colored man out of the voting machinery of the United States, the present occupant of the White House never could have succeeded in securing the place which he now holds. That position for him would have been an utter impossibility without the vote of the colored man, as he is numerous enough to make a balance of power.

But, Mr. Chairman, ever since the days when Abraham Lincoln set the pace that gave deserved freedom to every black man in the United States, most every colored man who was the beneficiary of that act has given a Republican vote, as a rule, not from conviction, not from love for living Republican principles, but as an act of gratitude for what the Republican party did for him back in the days of the sixties. But now march these voters to one side; deprive the colored men of their rights as voters, and those who hold office now in the Republican party would certainly be defeated.

But take another view of the case. Leave him and go and take the foreign population of the country—that part of the population who can not speak the English tongue; take that part of the population who have just reached our shores and know nothing of our Government, and who care nothing about the votes they cast;



who vote year in and year out at the behest of the great manufacturers and combinations who work them; put them aside, and the Republican party could never occupy power in this country. Pass them over and take from them the unlimited campaign fund that is used in every portion of the country to buy newspapers, to put in office men who control great bodies of men, and the corrupt disposition of patronage, and you never could occupy positions of trust in this country which are determined by the popular voice.

If there is one thing, Mr. Chairman, that I am proud of, it is that I belong to a party that is in the interest of the men who vote from principle, in the interest of the men who toil, in the interest of the great masses of the people, rather than in the interest of the accumulated wealth and especially favored classes. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Now, sir, I have no objection to the Democratic party, to the Silver Republican party, to the Populist party, to the Prohibition or any other parties that believe in the same doctrines, as I believe in uniting their good efforts. I shall be glad to have them come forward and join hands and say, "We are working for the great principle, and not for any partisan or spoils purpose."

Now, what is the Republican party that the gentleman talks so much about in this Hall doing now? What is it doing at the present time? It is dodging and endeavoring to run the gantlet of an outraged constituency. I noticed in the Denver Evening Post of April 1 a cartoon very significantly delineating its attitude on the Puerto Rican bill. That cartoon shows a box like a ticket office of a theater. Uncle Sam is standing in the box with a bunch of pamphlets containing the Constitution in his left hand and a line of Puerto Ricans walking up to the box office. Uncle Sam says, "Come up, Puerto Ricans, and get your copy of the Constitution." The first one steps up and holds out his hand to take the Constitution of the United States and Uncle Sam hits him in the nose and he drops backward, while Uncle Sam throws up his hands and says, "April fool." [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Now, sir, this morning I picked up the North American, of Philadelphia, a Republican paper, which congratulates the Republican party that it is going to bring General Otis away from the Philippines. It says that the mistake has been going on long enough and that the managers of the Republican party in Washington are to be congratulated that they are going to allow the Republicans of the country to have at least a fighting show for the fall campaign.

Mr. GAINES. Will my friend from Colorado yield?

Mr. BELL. Certainly.

Mr. GAINES. The reason why they are bringing him home is probably that they want to stop the war over there.

Mr. BELL. Yes; the war stops every morning.

We find that last night a gentleman who had occupied a high office under this Government, Hon. Webster Davis, made a speech to an enormous audience in this city in favor of the Boers in South Africa. That gentleman has had to lay down his commission within the last few days in order to raise his voice for liberty and humanity. [Applause on the Democratic side.] The teachings of liberty and humanity are inconsistent with the action of the Republican party as it is now operated. The rank and file of all parties love liberty and fair play.

Now, sir, let us go on a little further. When President McKinley was running for office we found that the railroads were pressed into service all over the country. He remained in Canton, Ohio, and men were marched to him by the great employers of labor all over this land, and he sung those beautiful platitudes to them in most dulcet, cadent strains day in and day out, while the Republican press held up Mr. Bryan as subject to the severest criticism for swinging around the circle and talking to the people at their own homes and in their own halls. But I want to suggest to our friends that from the day this Administration came into office, Cabinet officers and other officers of the Administration have been used right along as campaign speakers, and they are trekking over this country; employees often for thirty days at a time off duty, while under the pay of the Government of the United States, speaking for the Republican party.

I know of men who are drawing big salaries who have stayed away from their official places for thirty or forty days to take the platform for the Republican party while under the pay of the people of the United States.

Now, let us see why the bank trusts, sugar trusts, oil trusts, railroads, and all other combines are aligning themselves with the Republican party. One of the best tests for the voter is to find out where the enemies of good government think they are most secure; then the friends of the Government can safely take the other side.

Soon after the last Presidential election the Republican clubs had a meeting in Baltimore, and Senator THURSTON, the chairman of the last Republican convention, addressed those clubs and told them in plain language that all the combinations of capital in the Democratic party, all of the trusts and many of the combines in that party, had been scared out of it by William J. Bryan

with his advocacy of 16 to 1, and he said they all came in and voted for William McKinley in the last campaign. Should he not be loved also for the dangerous elements he deters?

Not only that, but soon after that campaign, the Republican governor of Michigan, before an audience in that State, warned his people of the same thing. He said, "My fellow-citizens, every great combination of capital in the State of Michigan last year moved into the Republican party, and I want to say to you that these are birds of ill omen. I want to say to you that if they keep flocking to the Republican party, they will certainly oust and remove from that party the representatives of the Republicans of Lincoln and Grant. I want you to understand that; and while I believe you are all right, and while I believe the rank and file of all parties are honest, it is the leadership that is wrong." He says: "You may talk about leadership; you may put a man like Lincoln at the head of the Republican party or any other party and you will have a government by the people and for the people."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. Mr. BARTLETT. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be permitted to conclude his remarks.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I yield ten minutes additional to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. BELL. "But," he says, "you may put some other persons at the head of the Republican party or any other party, and I want to warn you that you will have a government only for syndicates and combines."

That was very significant. Any man can trace the reference; and I want to say, with all due respect to the present Administration, that there never has been before a line of officials in those high places or a party that has come so near wrecking the American government as has the present Administration.

Property interests have run riot. They have had the whole thing. Human beings have not been considered. There has been a combination of capital that has run every department, and it is impossible for this House to attract attention to abuses of that line of persons. I have called attention to the fact before that in your mail contracts and every other contract with this Government the railroads may charge three or four prices for services rendered the Government, and you can not make an official of this Administration cast his eyes in that direction; but you let some poor, unfortunate, weak-dispositioned individual steal \$25 out of the post-office, and they will throw the entire weight of the American Government after him and pursue him until they lodge him in the penitentiary. The same un-American policy runs all along the line.

Now, sir, going further, the Bryan Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans are advocating the same doctrines that Jefferson advocated, that Lincoln advocated, that every lover of liberty and good government in this nation and all other nations have advocated, so far as we understand it—that is, a government for and by the people. We have a party of the people; we have a party that is impoverished, that can not raise a campaign fund, and the other side can raise more campaign funds than they can possibly use. Why? Because it is wealth, aggregated greed, it is special privileges, that now have possession of the Government. They put up the expenses, and therefore claim the right to operate it for capital. Men are forgotten. I have become very tired of listening to this harping about patriotism and this harping about patriotic duties by those who ever put capital above men, and what this man and that man is doing for humanity.

Now, our friends talk so much about patriotism for the Cubans and patriotism for the Puerto Ricans and patriotism in connection with the Philippine Islands, when every man in this House knows that the object of the moving powers is not the good of these individuals, but the chief aim is to obtain a control of what they have. That is the ultimate object. It is not to give to the individual freedom or liberty, to benefit him, but to benefit certain investors of this country. Now, nobody can be fooled about this here with what we have seen and heard.

Take it on Puerto Rico alone; one of the Puerto Rican officers, whom I heard in a public meeting here, said there were 93 per cent of the great dailies of the United States that insisted upon free trade being given to Puerto Rico, and all the Puerto Ricans demanded it. Yet we find men stand right up here and say they are doing this for the benefit of the Puerto Ricans; that the Puerto Ricans do not know what they want. Now, everybody knows that what has been done is at the dictation of the sugar men, and especially at the dictation of the tobacco men; yet Representatives are asserting here and they are asserting it to the American people that it is for the benefit of Puerto Ricans. I do not believe they can fool the American people much longer.

If you wipe out coercion among the American voters, they will wipe you out. If you do not use money in elections, you know and I know that this Administration never could succeed itself, and without these depraved methods this Administration never could have gotten its first hold on the American people. Twenty-five or thirty million dollars expended, with its great coercive powers, in the last campaign did the work. I saw it. You go to

the coal miners. There you will find they coerced many of the employees; men who can not speak the English language were voted by you. They secured a change in the precincts so that they might not be mixed with the town people, so if men tried to conceal their votes their employers could detect it if they had voted against them, and if the vote does not go to the Republican party they go out of employment. That is done all over the United States.

I was in Chicago during the last campaign, I was in Nebraska during the last campaign, and I know how they marched them there; I know numerous men who lost their places for even wearing a Bryan button concealed, and yet they call this a free government! These men who benefited through these methods stand up here and prate about freedom, and liberty, and human rights, and freedom of the ballot. Why, I want to say to our friends the abuse of the ballot in the South is not an atom compared with the abuse of the ballot in the great States of the East. Philadelphia, Delaware, New Jersey are hotbeds of political corruption. It is not a drop in the bucket compared with the coercion and force used on the labor vote in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Colorado has expired.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman time to conclude his remarks.

Mr. BELL. Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to say further that with all this pretense about government for and by the people, you have not got it, neither are you trying to get it. You can not have a free government purchased, and you can not have a free government coerced; you can not have a free government where every man does not go forth and cast his ballot untrammelled. The powers that control the laborer and the means by which he lives can in many cases coerce his vote against his better judgment.

Now, our friends talk a great deal about the small chances of success of William Jennings Bryan. Why, if they had a man like William Jennings Bryan on their ticket and they had used the same coercion and the same moneyed influence for him that Mr. McKinley had in the last campaign, he would have carried almost every State in the Union. All the success Mr. Bryan has secured is by force of principles for which he contends. His party is without means and has no disposition to use a large fund or to coerce votes. The Republicans have every dollar that they can possibly use.

I saw men in the last campaign, men that had been leaders in our party, claiming to go off and buy sheep and cattle in distant countries, and they turned up in distant States with their pockets full of railroad passes; they turned up in those places working for the Republican party. We had supported them here, this little coterie of Populists in this House, had relied on them, and when the time came they were influenced.

I can pick you out among the appointees of the present Administration lifelong Democrats that are now drawing large salaries, and before election spending thirty and forty days for the Republican party in the campaign, at the expense of the people of the United States. Not only that, but you will bear in mind that when a certain Senator was to be elected in Ohio, the Republican papers all over this country stated that all of the appointees from the State of Ohio had been ordered home; and they were kept there, at the expense of the American people, until a certain man succeeded. And yet these gentlemen talk about free government; they talk about economical government; and they talk about the right to vote and the privileges of American citizenship.

Then they talk about prosperity. There is no extraordinary prosperity where so many men are working for a dollar and a dollar and a quarter a day, when the necessities of life are elevated as they have been since these wars began.

Now let us see about this prosperity. I say there is not a general prosperity. There is this: We have been going on a war footing for over two-thirds of this Administration, and but for the war picking a hundred thousand men out of the labor ranks, putting them in the Army, and starting up all these factories and foundries, and consuming and wasting innumerable tons of material, including breadstuffs, meat, and everything else, there would not have been anything in your supposed prosperity of to-day except such as the increased gold output made.

The increase in money has raised general prices, but that is not great; the cause of the great rise in prices is the trusts, and nothing else. In reference to this great rise in prices you may take up fence wire, and it is doubled to your farmer, while he gets 10 or 15 cents extra for his wheat. Take up nails, and the price has doubled; iron piping doubled; take up the broom you sweep your floor with, and it has almost doubled; take up your oil, and it has greatly enhanced in price. I do not believe to-day that the laboring man of the United States, in purchasing power of his wages, has benefited much except in increased employment.

This prosperity never was made by the Republican party. This same supposed prosperity is in Germany; it is in Europe; it has invaded even China as a result of the enlarged money supply.

The world is getting now the benefit of the great inventions that have been maturing so long. Things are tending higher, men are using more, but the proportion between the men who are running the mill and the men who are working in the mill—the proportion of increase is more than 100 per cent in favor of the men who own the machinery.

The farmer is not getting rich; he never can get rich in a government that gets its wealth by taxing him continually for every other purpose except the one in which he is engaged. The farmer exports a good deal more than one-half of the material that makes up the great balance of trade to Europe. Yet when you talk about the exports you infer that these new islands are the cause. The fact is that you export but a little more than you did formerly to them, if even as much. The statistics show no influence of territorial expansion accounting for our increased trade. No policy of any political party affects it. It is the development of our resources and the great demands of Great Britain, Russia, Japan, and other foreign countries that made these changes.

There is no comparison between the exports to Puerto Rico now and when Spain was in charge. They have grown less. You never did do any business with the Philippines of any consequence outside of our war business over there; you never will do a great deal, because they use but few of our products.

Now, I want to say, in conclusion, that our friend [Mr. BAILEY of Kansas] makes the criticism just indulged in for the purpose of trying to prevent a combine of the Populists, the Bryan Democrats, and the Silver Republicans, but he and his party will make a dismal failure. We do not care whether you say that we have quit the Populist party, or have quit the Democratic party, or that we quit the Silver Republican party, or whatever else you say about us. We intend to work and to vote, as long as we keep our senses, for the human being, for human rights, and human liberty as against corporate greed and the imposition of a heartless power, that is now controlling this and all civilized nations on the face of the globe—the greatest curse with which civilization is now threatened. [Applause.]

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I yield ten minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. SMALL].

[Mr. SMALL addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I desire now to yield twenty minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES], and after that to yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. STOKES].

Mr. GAINES. Mr. Chairman, a few moments ago my friend from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] kindly agreed to give me a few minutes of his time, and, although I have no prepared speech, I feel that there are certain matters which should be brought clearly before Congress and the people of this country on the so-called "plain duty" policy of the President. The President of the United States in his annual message, December last, stated that it was our "plain duty" to give to the people of Puerto Rico "free access to our markets."

I shall undertake, and shall prove, I think, conclusively, that the President has abandoned his plain-duty policy, and that, too, without giving Congress the benefit of his reasons, if he has any, for so doing. He said: "Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariff between the United States and Puerto Rico and give her products free access to our markets." Where, I ask, does the President stand to-day on this question?

Let us investigate for a few moments. This question was asked no longer than three days ago in the Senate by a distinguished Republican Senator, and the American people are asking the same thing to-day. The people, Mr. Chairman, have the right to know, and certainly Congress, the lawmaking power, is entitled to know, since this question involves particularly the welfare of our country and involves the integrity of our Government.

It has been stated by Republican members of this body outside of this House with particularity, and, sir, in a general way in the House, that the President has reversed himself upon this plain-duty proposition which was involved in the infamous measure swept through this body by a bridled Republican majority, although it undertook to and will yet strip the people of Puerto Rico of their inalienable rights and those guarded and granted by our Constitution, which I contend is the law of that island, as much so as of New Mexico and Arizona.

The President to-day stands in a doubtful position before Congress and the public, but shall not longer if my voice, feeble as it may be, can be raised to state and prove that he has completely reversed himself in the "plain duty" path so clearly marked out for us and himself. I shall lay before the "plain" people of this country the "plain" facts, and I challenge here and now a successful refutation of the plain facts which I shall now state.

I read, first, the conversation had at the Republican caucus on the Puerto Rican bill between the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SHATTUCK] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE], wherein the former asked the latter the question as to how the



President stood on the 15 per cent tariff bill then pending before the caucus. The gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] said:

I saw the President this afternoon, and he told me that he had no doubt of the constitutionality of the bill. He told me also that if the bill is passed by Congress he will sign it.

This statement has never been disputed, though published the next morning after the caucus in the Washington Post, an Administration paper. But I have other proofs than this. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WATSON], who supported this 15 per cent bill, in replying to the protest against his vote made by his constituents, used this language, still undisputed, which was published in the Indianapolis Journal, the leading Republican paper, of March 6:

I voted for the bill at the earnest solicitation of President McKinley and the leaders of the Republican party.

"Earnest solicitation!" To do what? Abandon our plain duty, mapped out by the President himself. Again, his colleague, Mr. BRICK, stated to his indignant constituents, in the same paper, this:

I say to you it—

The 15 per cent tariff bill—

is an Administration measure. You are standing by the President, you are making expansion easy and practicable, you are blessing the Puerto Rican people when you support this measure.

This interview has never been disputed. "Making expansion easy!" You are making "expansion easy and practicable" when you pervert the principles of our Constitution—indeed, its very words—which says that our tariff duties shall be levied uniform "throughout the United States." You must undermine the principles that have upheld this country for over a hundred years to make "expansion easy and practicable." We must abandon our "plain duty" to ourselves and to these people to make "expansion easy and practicable." We make "expansion easy and practicable" by stripping the Puerto Rican people of their natural right of free trade with all the world.

If we must rob these people of their liberty, if we must grind into powder the American Constitution, if we must break our promises to these people, if we must turn our backs upon our friends in need, as these people were, who willingly yielded their allegiance to the Stars and Stripes, who love our institutions and our flag, who are now a part of us, to "make expansion easy and practicable," may the God of heaven visit a prohibition on such an unpatriotic and un-American act. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

But I introduce another witness. In a carefully-prepared interview, a column in length, in this same paper, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. OVERSTREET], the secretary of the Republican national machine for making Presidents against the will of the people, who, in voting for this measure, brought down the wrath of his constituents, to appease whom, said:

I realized throughout all much doubt. I felt justified in my course, supported as I was by a united party, with six exceptions, and under the leadership of the Executive, who is the head of our party.

This interview has never been disputed, and is published in the Indianapolis Journal, a Republican sheet, of March 6.

"Under the leadership of the Executive, who is the leader of his party," he says he supported this measure, and that, "with six exceptions," his party was unanimous. Mr. Chairman, the day will come when those "six exceptions" will be canonized by the American people. They are known. Their names are familiar to every household on the American continent. "Their fame is no more to be hemmed in by State lines than their patriotism is capable of being circumscribed within the same narrow limits." [Applause on Democratic side.]

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWNE], a leading Republican, was addressing the House on February 21, and used this language:

Now, I presume, the gentleman who is about to interrupt me [Mr. DALZELL] is prepared to say, as I am informed he has said to others, that the President is in favor of this bill. I do not dispute that, but I say that no longer ago than day before yesterday a representative of one of the great Republican papers of this country was sent to the President of the United States by his paper for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the President. The paper wanted to support the Presidential policy; they wanted to know whether they should continue editorially the support of the position the President had taken in his message; and the representative of that paper was assured at that time, no longer ago than day before yesterday, that the President was of the same opinion still and that the paper should go on as it had been doing.

Mr. DALZELL did not dispute this statement and has not to this good hour, so far as I know.

Now listen, gentlemen. This "great Republican paper" wanted to know February 19 last whether it should continue editorially the support of the position the President had taken in his message—that is, his free-trade or "plain-duty" policy—

and the representative of that paper was assured at that time, by the President, that the President was of the same opinion still and that the paper should go on as it had been doing.

That speech, Mr. Chairman, was delivered February 21. Now, let us study that. The newspaper wanted to know if they should continue to support his free-trade policy, his "plain-duty" policy,

and the President informed the great newspaper to continue parading before the American people his pretended position, his free-trade position, while at the same time the President was lobbying with the members of this House to carry through this House a measure imposing a tariff of 15 per cent.

Did the American people ever hear of such a humiliating, such an outrageous, such an unpatriotic and weak position taken by any President we have ever had? So weak he can not stand alone and do his "plain duty" with even six leaders of his party in this House and as many more in the Senate plus the Democratic party in Congress and 76,000,000 people, and all because the sugar and tobacco lords oppose his free-trade policy!

The able lawyer who opposed this bill as unconstitutional and otherwise wrong, the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. POWERS], says he voted for the bill "at the request of the President" in an undisputed interview in the Washington Post of March 27, which I will insert in my remarks:

[Interview in Washington Post, March 27, 1900.]

VERMONT AFLAME FOR FREE TRADE.

Representative H. H. POWERS, who has returned from a week's trip to his home in Vermont, said yesterday that he was surprised at the sentiment for free trade prevailing in the Green Mountain State. "I heard talk in favor of free trade and in condemnation of the tariff everywhere I went," said he. "The Vermonters are ridiculing the idea of Puerto Rico not being a part of this country and under our Constitution. Many of the voters illustrate the absurdity of such a doctrine with quaint illustrations quite to the point."

"On what do they base their objections to a tariff?" he was asked.

"Oh, they call up the proclamation made by General Miles," replied Judge POWERS. "They tell one that the islands came under our rule without resistance, and that it is a breach of faith for us now to set up a barrier and tell them that they are not a part of the United States. I do not suppose they care so much for the legal arguments of the case; they look at the matter from the standpoint of squareness and fair dealing."

"But it is generally believed that the people of New England are paying little attention to the Puerto Rican question, and care little whether there be tariff or free trade."

RESPECT FOR MCKINLEY'S POLICY.

"Well, as far as political support of their members of Congress is concerned," answered Judge POWERS, "the voters may not waver in their loyalty. I told my people that I was for free trade; they knew I had made a speech in favor of free trade. I explained that I voted for the tariff bill after it had been modified, and that I did so at the request of the President."

Mr. Chairman, let me read from the Constitution a passage that has not been read in the House during this session. Speaking of the President's duties, section 3, Article II, says:

He [President] shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

And what else? The Constitution says furthermore that "he shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed," which, by abandoning his "plain-duty" policy, he fails to do, because the law is, our duties must be uniform throughout the domain of the United States.

Mr. Chairman, he is sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and by the same provision of the Constitution he is required "from time to time" to recommend to Congress such "measures" as he shall "judge necessary and expedient" and at the same time give us information on the state of the Union, "our great Republic"—we find in his message, saying that it was "our plain duty"—his duty and the duty of Congress—to give to Cuba and Puerto Rico free trade.

Yet we find this same great magistrate, who is sworn to support the Constitution, lobbying against the very message which he has sent under the mandate of the Constitution to Congress, pushing through Congress a measure diametrically opposed to every proposition which he, in cold black ink, upheld by his Cabinet and his Secretary of War, Mr. Root, had previously recommended to Congress. But here is the reprehensibility of his position particularly: Congress as such does not find him saying that he has changed his views; that he finds it not to be his "plain duty" to do as suggested in his message, but to do something directly opposite to it.

Mr. Chairman, Congress is entitled to have his reasons for his change. There is no question that he has changed. The Speaker of this House, who administers the parliamentary law of this great body with such preeminent fairness, justice, and openheartedness as to commend him most kindly to everyone in this House, says, in an open letter, that he is "cooperating with the President" and two or three great Senators in supporting this measure that imposes upon these cyclone-swept people this tariff. I quote the distinguished Speaker's words:

What the Senate is going to do is problematical. It has its share of cowards. The Senate is always the body upon which the great interests concentrate their efforts to defeat proper legislation. But this fact remains, that I have the knowledge that I have done my simple duty, and have done it in consultation and in cooperation with the President of the United States, whose heart is quick to feel the afflictions of this little island; I have done it in conference with such men as ALLISON, FORAKER, and the earnest patriots of the Senate.

Then clearly the President abandoned, and early in the fight, his "plain duty."

Mr. Chairman, the President has said a great many beautiful things. He seems to say them because they are beautiful. He has said more beautiful things, he has been more of a Chesterfield

on more occasions, than any other man who ever occupied the White House. And then he is charming beyond expression to all of those who have the honor of being in his presence.

He has repeatedly said, "Our flag does not mean one thing here and another thing in Cuba or Puerto Rico." He uttered those words on August 25 before 20,000 Methodist people at Ocean Grove and elsewhere. If our flag means something different in Puerto Rico now than in 1899, why not give his reasons to Congress? Or at least let him hang himself on the hind end of a Pullman car, as he has often done, and tell the people that the American flag means something in Puerto Rico, something different from what it has always meant here, which is the protection to life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness, inalienable rights, and their complete protection by the Constitution.

Mr. Chairman, the President, gifted in beautiful declamation, has said that "imperialism does not lurk in the minds of the American people." How many times has that sweet sentence fallen upon our willing ears! Yet, Mr. Chairman, the very thing that the Republican party, headed by the President, is doing now shows that imperialism not only lurks in America, but that it lurks about the precincts of Republican Congressional legislation, and that it means, as it does and will always mean, that humanity shall be controlled by the dictum of individuals and not by a written Constitution. But I must hurry on.

Mr. Chairman, I have proven the President has changed from his "plain-duty" policy, and I contend Congress is entitled to know his reasons. He has changed on his imperialism policy, and we are entitled to know his reasons from "time to time." But it may be he changes so often he has not the time. [Applause.] But instead of that we find, Mr. Chairman, to use the very significant, always interesting, language of my friend from Ohio [Mr. SHATTUCK] in that remarkable Republican caucus, "Now, look here: I want to know what the President wants done. I will not take any whispering here under broad-brimmed hats."

Mr. Chairman, he was right; and the American Congress wants to know what the President thinks about his "plain duty"; and if he has any fundamental reasons for changing his views, let him give them to Congress, and not whisper them around under the sombreros of the Republican party. The Constitution nowhere says, and never will say, thank God, that the President must give his views to the Republican party. It says his message must be given to the Congress of the United States; and in addition to that, to giving it to us regularly from time to time, he must do so from time to time as the exigencies of the case may require. Here is an opportunity at hand.

Mr. Chairman, the President has changed from the plain duty he owed Congress and himself as President, the people of Puerto Rico, and our country at large. He was reminded of the fact that he owed a plain duty to his party that placed him in the White House and turned Congress over to the Republicans that now control it. Clearly, he has put duty to party above duty to country. The sugar lords and tobacco kings representing the trusts, the friends and allies of him and his party, demanded that he abandon his plain duty and bend his knee, and he and his party have done so.

The people of Puerto Rico had free trade with Spain before we annexed this island to the United States. Spain has barred the people of Puerto Rico from her markets, and now we bar them, and yet they are part of us. Our forefathers said to King George they would no longer stand this very thing—that rather than longer remain slaves they would die. And now we are about to do for the people of Puerto Rico what we dare not and have no power to do with the people of the States of this Union and our old Territories.

Can we do this and longer say that ours is a land of the free and the home of the brave? Can we do this and say, as we have said in the past, and prove it, that our country is the asylum for the oppressed of all nations? Mr. Chairman, I was delighted during my recent illness to read the dulcet strains of my distinguished friend from Iowa [Mr. DOLLIVER], who in this House some twelve months ago said that the Puerto Ricans, when our Army marched into the confines of that little island, received us without bullets; that we greeted them with the American flag, the emblem of liberty and justice.

And, said the distinguished orator, the demonstration of these soon-to-be-reenslaved people was like "an old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration." [Great applause.] And in my heart of hearts, though writhing in pain, I asked myself the question, If our Army were to again go there, or if the American Congress was to go there, if the reception this good and brave people once gave our representatives would be an old-fashioned or a new-fashioned Fourth of July reception? [Applause.] And I asked myself another question, When will it be that these poor people, if the Republican party continues in power, have their Fourth of July celebration? [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, methinks I know when. It will be when that untainted, unbent, and unpurchasable leader and patriot, William J. Bryan, is in yonder White House as President of this Re-

public. When that occurs, as it will, then these poor people will meet, whether in summer or winter, in spring or fall, and make for themselves a day of celebration, and call it their "Fourth of July." For under the administration of our great leader deliverance will come to these soon-to-be-enslaved people. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. STOKES. I desire, Mr. Chairman, before taking the floor, to yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MIERS] such time as he desires.

[Mr. MIERS of Indiana addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

[Mr. STOKES addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

[Mr. HAUGEN addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I do not think there is anybody else who wants to be heard in general debate.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana rose.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I beg the gentleman's pardon.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, this bill provides on page 31 that "the employees of the Bureau of Animal Industry outside of the city of Washington may hereafter, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, be granted leave of absence not to exceed 15 days in any one year."

That provision does justice, even though it may be but limited justice, to the employees mentioned. I rise more particularly now to call the attention of members of the House to the condition which prevails with reference to employees in all the Executive Departments here in the city of Washington.

This system has brought protests from all familiar with its operations and not interested as beneficiaries, and from the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BINGHAM] on account of the abuse of the sick-leave privileges granted to employees. His suggestions in 1897 on that subject are germane and appropriate now. Under the rules of the Executive Departments, employees in Washington who labor seven hours a day are granted a vacation leave of thirty days with pay, and in addition to that they are granted a sick-leave vacation of thirty additional days with pay.

Under the provisions of the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, contained in section 7, page 316, volume 30, United States Statutes at Large, 1897 to 1899, is found a law giving to the select Government clerks and employees in the Executive Departments at Washington special privileges and advantages.

These positions in Washington, with the large salaries paid, with their usual and reasonable burdens, are considered sinecures, and are sought after by thousands of good, industrious, and intelligent men and women from every State in the Union. Under these conditions no reasons exist why they should be singled out as special favorites of the Government and given benefits not accorded to other employees who labor with equal fidelity and efficiency and whose only misfortune seems to be that they are not residents of Washington and of the District of Columbia.

The oft-repeated sentiment, "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none," would seem to have an application here.

In 1897 the number of Department employees who availed themselves of the sick-leave privileges was astounding, and I understand that the same general abuse exists to-day, and the same amount of sickness prevails. We know that the climate of Washington is healthy, the air salubrious, and the water and the food not objectionable; and there is no condition that would produce the degree of sickness that is evinced by the number of clerks that are granted this sick-leave absence. Sixty per cent of the Government employees after receiving thirty days' leave of absence with pay availed themselves of this sick-leave privilege, as shown by this previous report. I believe that the members should protest against this system, especially when we know that some of the Departments are so far back in their work, and especially can this be said of the Pension Department.

The law now in force amended in part the act passed by the Fifty-second Congress, found in Statutes at Large, volume 27, page 715, which law is the first I have been able to find giving such exclusive privileges to Washington department employees. The former law gave to such of these clerks and employees as were specially ambitious to get pay without rendering services and who could make themselves believe that they were sick, either in fact or in imagination—this law of 1893 gave such the opportunity of getting ninety days each year, vacation and sick leave, with full pay. An abridgment of this privilege was ingrafted on the bill of March, 1898, and this allowance is now limited to sixty days for sick and vacation leaves.

The law as it exists, so far as applicable to this subject, provides that—

Hereafter it shall be the duty of the heads of the several Executive Departments, in the interest of the public service, to require of all clerks and other employees, of whatever grade or class, in their respective Departments,



not less than seven hours of labor each day, except Sundays and days declared public holidays by law or Executive order. \* \* \* Provided further, That the head of any Department may grant thirty days' annual leave with pay in any one year to each clerk or employee, and provided further, \* \* \* when a clerk or employee is personally ill, and when to limit the annual leave to thirty days in any one calendar year would work peculiar hardship, it may be extended, in the discretion of the head of the Department, with pay, not exceeding thirty days in any one case or in any one calendar year.

It will be seen how a provision like this may be abused by people upon whom the burdens of official duty do not sufficiently rest to bring efficiency to the public service.

Now, to show how the former law was abused, I desire to read from the remarks of the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, General BINGHAM, chairman of the committee presenting the measure at that time, and on whose advocacy and on the report of whose committee the present law limiting to sixty days this privilege was enacted. He said:

To-day the Departments in Washington grant leaves of absence of thirty days with pay, which is called "vacation absence." It next takes up those cases of sick—sick because of contagious diseases in the family or individually sick—and may allow in such cases an additional thirty days. Besides that, when a case is specially meritorious, it is allowed thirty days more. You will find in the appendix to the report of the committee, on page 24, the correspondence with all of the Departments of the Government, wherein we have asked them to submit to what extent this leave-of-absence privilege has been carried, and the report shows in a table on page 24—and I need not go into details—the extent to which it has been carried.

There seems to have been a lack of care in the administration of this privilege under existing law. There has been a general acceptance, perhaps an unreasonable availing, on the part of subordinate officials of the Government, of the privileges of the law; but all we desire at the present time is to make this limitation of thirty days, as now provided by the law, and thirty days under specific restrictions, in meritorious cases, for the prevalence of obnoxious and contagious diseases in the families of the departmental employees, or where the clerk or subordinate is personally ill.

#### Leaves of absence.

Department or bureau.	Employees authorized.	Number in classified service who availed of sick leave in addition to 30 days' annual leave.	Average number of days of sick leave granted to each in preceding column.	Employees who were granted additional sick leave in "exceptional and meritorious" cases.	Average number of days of additional sick leave granted in each "exceptional and meritorious" case.
Department of State.....	79	41	9.12	7	36.43
Department of War.....	1,158	581	10.96	12	23.30
Department of the Treasury*.....	2,745	1,486	14.32	29	14.27
Post-Office Department.....	649	232	16.30	19	15.47
Department of Justice.....	131	40	10.66	4	16.25
Department of the Navy.....	401	227	13.20	17	20.35
Department of the Interior.....	3,410	2,383	14.76	119	19.79
Department of Agriculture.....	695	170	14.73	9	21.33
Department of Labor.....	104	42	13.48	1	23
Civil Service Commission.....	62	26	9.88	2	22.25
Fish Commission.....	183	79	9.43	1	32.50
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	125	29	20.89	5	19.40
Government Printing Office.....	3,087	—	—	—	—
National Museum.....	185	55	15.66	10	9.40
Bureau of International Exchanges.....	14	2	6	—	—
National Zoological Park.....	36	1	11	—	—
Astrophysical Observatory.....	5	2	1.62	—	—
Bureau of American Ethnology.....	21	4	15.75	—	—

\* Does not include the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

And as the Government is generous not only in its compensation to its subordinate force, of seven hours of labor, but generous in a thirty-days' leave of absence, the twelfth of a year, generous in its recognition of physical distress in family, or disease or inability by sickness on the part of the subordinate to perform work, to the extent of thirty days more, we claim, as was exhibited to us in our every investigation, that the Departments of this Government are behind in their work; and the logical conclusion is that they are behind in their work because of the thirty days' leave of absence, one-twelfth of a year, to the entire subordinate force.

The exhibit will also show an exceedingly large percentage, in some cases running to 60 per cent, of the entire subordinate force of a Department on sick leave during the fiscal year.

This special Washingtonian system is not only an unjust discrimination against Government employees outside of the capital, but is an unjust discrimination against the faithful and conscientious employee here who will not feign illness to get the benefit of the sick leave.

The bill now before the House allowing a vacation of but fifteen days to the employees of the Department outside of Washington is certainly an indorsement of my views by the distinguished chairman in charge, the gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH], and of his committee reporting this bill, and emphasizes the inequalities in, and injustice of, this system.

Why is it that the mail carrier over the country can only secure fifteen days when the clerks and employees in Washington get sixty days with pay? Why is it that other employees of the Government all over the country, who are rendering equally efficient services, and in most instances for less pay, are limited to a vacation of fifteen days, when these are so specially favored in Wash-

ington with seven hours a day labor and sixty days vacation and sick-leave privileges?

I mention this matter now to call the attention of the members of the House to it, and to the great number of deserving, available, and patriotic people who are willing to take these places in Washington, and are willing to take these offices, rendering full services for the full pay accorded, and without having this sixty-day privilege of leave of absence each year with pay. I hope that the proper committee, having special information and special charge of this branch of the service, will permit a bill to be reported favorably, destroying this system, which encourages idleness and which promotes sickness in the District of Columbia.

I hope that some measure for the correction of this abuse will be presented to this House and passed, and then if those who are now in the service can not submit to the burden of a law which makes them work for at least eleven months in the year for twelve months' pay, and work seven hours a day, then their places will be filled by others who are willing to do so. I wanted to call attention to this matter, and this was an appropriate time. The gentleman in charge of this bill and his committee are not unreasonable in asking for a vacation leave of fifteen days to those outside of Washington, and this provision is more to be commended than the one that gives to Washington employees of the same and all other Departments sixty days' vacation. [Applause.]

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I now yield fifteen minutes to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. SPALDING].

[Mr. SPALDING addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I understand, Mr. Chairman, that no one on the other side of the House desires to participate further in this debate, and as there is no one on this side who wishes to speak, I move, with the consent of the gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH], that we proceed with the consideration of the bill under the five-minute rule; and an agreement has been made between the gentleman and myself that the debate under the five-minute rule shall be confined strictly to the bill itself.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? If not, the Clerk will proceed to read the bill.

Mr. BALL. I understand the arrangement was that general debate should continue until 1 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. WADSWORTH. But by unanimous consent we can dispense with that order.

Mr. BALL. I do not wish to participate in any debate, but I think it would be proper that no amendments be voted on to-day.

Mr. WADSWORTH. The gentleman will have his opportunity for further discussion under the five-minute rule.

Mr. BALL. I do not care to indulge in any discussion. My only concern is that some gentlemen interested in particular parts of this bill were under the impression that it would not be taken up to be voted on under the five-minute rule until to-morrow.

Mr. WADSWORTH. The matter was very clearly stated when the order was made in regard to general debate.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, debate in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union has been exhausted, and therefore the rule would be to proceed with the five-minute debate for the consideration of the bill by paragraphs. No unanimous consent is necessary. We are compelled to do it. There is nothing else to do. Of course we can not control the question as to whether amendments shall be offered or voted upon. If amendments are offered and a vote is called for, we can not help it. That is all.

Mr. BALL. I have no objection, personally, to proceeding with the consideration of the bill. But a number of gentlemen are absent, with the understanding that the general debate would be continued until 1 o'clock to-morrow.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has already directed the Clerk to proceed with the reading of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Division of Forestry: One forester, who shall be chief of division, \$2,500; 1 superintendent of working plans, who shall be assistant chief of division, \$1,800; 1 clerk class 2, \$1,400; 1 clerk class 1, \$1,200; 1 clerk, \$900; 1 clerk, \$720; in all, \$8,620.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the chairman of the committee, relative to that paragraph or provision of the bill, What are the duties of the persons who are to be appointed under this provision?

Mr. WADSWORTH. This paragraph carries only the statutory salaries of the Division of Forestry, mostly expert foresters who are looking after the preservation of the forests of the country; teaching the preservation of them and the general questions relating to lumbering—what trees to cut and what should not be cut, etc.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Have they any duties in connection with the reservations which are set aside by Executive proclamation?

Mr. WADSWORTH. They have not. Their duties are entirely different.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Has the United States any other forest reservations than those set aside by Executive proclamation?

Mr. WADSWORTH. No; the United States has not. But the gentleman is aware that there are forests all over the country, and this is for the purpose of teaching the proper method of preserving them.

Mr. SHAFROTH. And this is expert work?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Yes.

Mr. SHAFROTH. And does not intend to allow supervision and control of the forest reservations?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Not at all.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will proceed with the reading of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Animal Quarantine Stations: To purchase, establish, and maintain quarantine stations, and to provide proper shelter and equipment for the care of neat cattle and domestic animals imported, at such ports as may be deemed necessary, \$50,000 (to be immediately available).

Mr. HENRY of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, in connection with the paragraph just read I wish to call the attention of this committee to the great need of this quarantine station. The Government has for many years occupied leased grounds at Garfield, N. J., for quarantine purposes. The Government erected and owns the buildings. These barns—or rather sheds—are in a neglected and tumble-down condition. The sanitary situation is simply horrible, endangering the health of the valuable stock compelled to be quarantined therein, and the necessity for this appropriation is apparent.

I wish to insert in the RECORD, for the benefit of the House and for the information of the country, a brief extract from the Country Gentleman relating to this matter and setting forth the conditions of these buildings.

The article referred to is as follows:

The first thing to attract attention was the frightful condition of the roadways and the generally run-down appearance of the whole place. Samples of water from each well were secured in bottles by the inspectors for analysis, and almost every sample was of a dirty color, due, Mr. Miller said, to quicksand at the bottom of the wells. The water certainly looked unfit for use. Any breeder who at home is particularly careful to give his animals clear and pure water has every reason for complaint. This same water is believed to have caused scours in many animals recently, and owners were compelled to erect temporary boilers to sterilize it.

The wells in nearly all cases are directly alongside of barns—"barns" is a misnomer; they are simply sheds—and the drainage from the sheds can hardly escape the wells. The place is the last in the world one would select for a quarantine station. It is a series of hills and dales, with the cattle sheds on the former, the latter composed of swamps and brush 2 or 3 feet high. The writer saw cattle wading in mud, ankle deep. The yards back of the sheds, where the cattle range, slope abruptly, and at the bottom of nearly every one may be found stagnant pools of water where the cattle drink, unless tethered, which is not generally the case. The yards are usually close together, and being very hilly, the washings from one yard find their way into adjoining ones.

The manure is placed uncovered at the end of each shed, and much of it was in a steaming condition when seen. In many places manure was scattered over fields on the grounds. It was stated to our representative by good authority that after birth of cows was thrown into manure heaps and that much of the manure was sold to a farmer, living a short distance from quarantine, for fertilizer, and carted to him over the public highway, where cattle graze along the roadside. Cattle are placed in quarantine to ascertain if they have any infectious or contagious disease. During that period they should be looked on as suspected and treated as such. To dispose of offal in the manner stated is to leave animals open to possible infection from this source. Farmers are frequently told in bulletins issued by the United States Department of Agriculture to erect the best sanitary barns to insure the health of their animals and to look carefully after the excrement of the animals when disease is suspected. Does the Department practice what it preaches? The sheds for the accommodation of animals are ill lighted and the floors are almost on the ground.

One importer said he could not keep the stalls dry where the cattle stand, as the boards were so rotten they absorbed all the urine. The trenches back of the cattle for the reception of manure and urine were in a similar condition. If one pressed his foot in the ditch, the urine immediately appeared on the surface, and none seemed to run off at end of shed, for there was not a sufficient slant to gutter for it so to do. The only ventilation is through small windows above the heads of the cattle. These are dropped down on a little shelf, but no pure air reaches the cattle that stand so close to the side of the barn as to be constantly breathing their own breath. There was no ventilator for the carrying off of foul odors. In summer large doors at either end of the sheds might be thrown open as occasion demanded, but in cold weather, when closed, the air the cattle breathe must certainly be refreshing! Around many of the sheds and outside of doors were standing pools of discolored water. In some of the sloping yards where cattle grazed large stumps of trees were conspicuous, which are very dangerous if the cattle should ever happen to slip.

The property consists of 57 acres of about as poor land as could be selected for the purpose, although we are informed the selection was made by a cattle commission appointed by the United States Treasury Department, consisting of an editor of a Western live-stock paper and two prominent veterinarians. There are 22 cattle sheds, which will accommodate 500 to 600 animals, varying in size and holding from 18 to 60 animals each. Northeast of the grounds is the Passaic River. Along its banks are a number of manufactories, the refuse from which finds its way into the river. To the right of the superintendent's house is a small pond which empties into the Passaic and into which flows the water from the various pools on the grounds, thus affording another avenue for infection of cattle along the river banks.

The receiving and shipping station is situated on the northwestern part of the grounds, the outgoing cattle passing over the same platform as the incoming, instead of having two separate stations. This, too, is in very poor condition. There are two roadways leading from the platform, one for the passage of incoming animals, the other for outgoing; but we learn from an onlooker that the same passageway has been frequently used for both purposes. Another source of infection, if disease exists.

Importers, moreover, have had great difficulty in having animals examined promptly after arrival in port. They have been compelled sometimes, we are told, to wait days before the Government officials at quarantine would make an examination. In several cases, the story goes, they came to exam-

ine animals late in the afternoon, and informed owners that they could not work overtime, and made other remarks that were interpreted as being a strong bid for a "tip." On receiving it, the animals were speedily examined and forwarded to the quarantine station. One man is said to have recently paid \$30 and another \$10 to expedite delivery.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will proceed with the reading of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Entomological investigations: Promotion of economic entomology; investigating the history and habits of insects injurious and beneficial to agriculture, horticulture, and arboriculture; ascertaining the best means of destroying those found to be injurious; investigations in apiculture; purchase of chemicals, insecticide apparatus, and other materials, supplies, and instruments required in conducting such experiments and investigations; for the employment of local and special agents, clerks, assistants, and other labor required in conducting experiments in the city of Washington and elsewhere; freight and express charges, and necessary traveling expenses; preparing, illustrating, and publishing the results of the work of the division, \$20,000.

Mr. WILSON of Idaho. Mr. Chairman, I wish to offer an amendment at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Idaho.

The Clerk read as follows:

Insert after the word "arboriculture," on line 12, page 13, as follows: "Including an investigation into the ravages of the codling moth, with a view of ascertaining the best method of its extermination."

Mr. WILSON of Idaho. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is offered in order that the Department of Agriculture—and this particular branch of the Department—may investigate the habits, characteristics, and ravages of the codling moth, which has been so destructive to the fruit industry throughout the United States, and particularly the far Northwest. It is believed that a parasite has been discovered which will tend to destroy this pest and relieve the fruit growers from its ravages. Certain sections of the country are comparatively free from its destructive effects on account of the presence of this parasite to which I refer or for other reasons not yet thoroughly understood. Numbers of the States are conducting investigations along this line which are more or less successful, but it is believed that in order to complete the remedy a general investigation should be undertaken by the Government itself and through this division of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Chairman, the evil complained of and which this amendment is intended to reach is one of far-reaching effect. It is the most destructive insect to apple and pear culture known to the United States. Its destructive work has brought about a loss to this country of many millions of dollars annually. Its general habits and character are fairly well understood, but I undertake to say that a thorough investigation by the Division of Entomology will result in such a knowledge of the subject as will result in great good to those who have suffered so severely from its work in the past.

We already know that it can be successfully attacked and its destructive results very materially lessened. This has been demonstrated by practical tests, particularly in the far West. I can conceive of no field where the work of the Division of Entomology can be more effective of good results than along this particular line. It may not be inopportune to say in this connection that the Department of Agriculture is to-day rendering better service in the interests of the people than ever before in its history. Its work is being felt and appreciated by those engaged in this great industry throughout the country, particularly in the arid regions of the West, which I have the honor to in part represent. My district, which embraces the State of Idaho, is rapidly coming to the front as a fruit-producing section. Thousands of acres are already planted, including nearly all the deciduous fruits known to the Temperate Zone.

Owing to the character of our soil and climate, which are both particularly favorable, we produce as fine apples as are raised anywhere in the world. Samples of this fruit have been sent to the Pomologist of the Department, who has skillfully and artistically imitated them in wax for the Paris Exposition, so that a Jonathan apple from Ada County, Idaho, will represent the United States at that great exposition as the most ideal apple of this variety ever produced.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, if the Government will assist us in this investigation, to the end that we may effectively combat this destructive insect, the time will come when the apple industry of the far Northwest will be one of the most important of the country. I hope this amendment will be adopted.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I have no objection to the amendment. On the contrary, I accept it, but suggest that it be inserted in line 13, after the word "injurious."

Mr. WILSON of Idaho. That is satisfactory to me.

The amendment was considered, and agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Grass and forage-plant investigation and animal foods, Division of Agriculture: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct investigations of grasses, forage plants, and animal foods; to employ local and special agents



and assistants: to collect and purchase seeds, roots, and specimens of valuable economic grasses and forage plants for investigation, experimental cultivation, and distribution, and for experiments and reports upon the best methods of extirpating Johnson and other noxious and destructive grasses; to purchase tools, materials, apparatus, and supplies; to pay freight, express charges, and traveling expenses, and labor required in conducting experiments; to prepare drawings and illustrations for circulars, reports, and bulletins; and the agricultural experiment stations are hereby authorized and directed to cooperate with the Secretary of Agriculture in establishing and maintaining experimental grass stations, for determining the best methods of caring for and improving meadows and grazing lands, the use of different grasses and forage plants, and their adaptability to various soils and climates, the best native and foreign species for reclaiming overstocked ranges and pastures, for renovating worn-out lands, for binding drifting sands and washed lands, and for turfing lawns and pleasure grounds, and for solving the various forage problems presented in the several sections of our country. *Provided*, That \$6,000 of the amount hereby appropriated be used to purchase and collect seeds, roots, and specimens of valuable and economic grasses and forage plants, to be distributed to the various experiment stations in the several States and Territories, to be by them used, under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, to ascertain their adaptability to the various soils and climates of the United States: *And provided further*, That not more than \$6,000 of the amount hereby appropriated shall be expended for salaries in the city of Washington, D. C.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I offer the amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The amendment was read, as follows:

In line 4, page 20, after the word "grasses," insert:  
"And for experiments and reports upon the best methods of destroying prairie dogs."

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, it is a fact well known to everybody who lives in the arid parts of the United States that prairie dogs destroy more grass than is destroyed by any other animal, and it is very necessary that there should be some experiments along the line indicated in this amendment.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I have no objection to that amendment. It hardly belongs in that paragraph, but I have no objection to it.

Mr. HOPKINS. I should like to have that amendment again read. I remember reading Washington Irving on the prairie dog, when I was a boy, and I should like to know whether the dog is to be injured or not.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. The intention of this amendment is to discover means for his destruction.

Mr. LACEY. What is the matter with the shotgun?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. That is not effective.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HOPKINS] asks that the amendment be again read. If there be no objection, it will be again reported.

The amendment was again read.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Agricultural experiment stations: To carry into effect the provisions of an act approved March 2, 1887, entitled "An act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under the provisions of an act approved July 2, 1862, and of the acts supplementary thereto," and to enforce the execution thereof, \$780,000; \$33,000 of which sum shall be payable upon the order of the Secretary of Agriculture, to enable him to carry out the provisions of section 3 of said act of March 2, 1887, and \$12,000 of which sum may be expended by the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report to Congress upon the agricultural resources and capabilities of Alaska; and to establish and maintain agricultural experiment stations in said Territory, including the erection of buildings and all other expenses essential to the maintenance of such stations, of which sum \$5,000 shall be immediately available; and the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe the form of the annual financial statement required by section 3 of said act of March 2, 1887; shall ascertain whether the expenditures under the appropriation hereby made are in accordance with the provisions of the said act, and shall make report thereon to Congress; and the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to employ such assistants, clerks, and other persons as he may deem necessary, in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and to incur such other expenses for office fixtures and supplies, stationery, traveling, freight, and express charges, illustration of the Experiment Station Record, bulletins and reports, as he may find essential in carrying out the objects of the above acts, and the sums apportioned to the several States shall be paid quarterly in advance.

And the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to furnish to such institutions or individuals as may care to buy them copies of the card index of agricultural literature prepared by the Office of Experiment Stations and charge for the same a price covering the additional expense involved in the preparation of these copies, and he is hereby authorized to apply the moneys received toward the expense of the preparation of the index. To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain an agricultural station in the Hawaiian Islands, including the erection of buildings, the printing (in the Hawaiian Islands), illustration, and distribution of reports and bulletins, and all other expenses essential to the maintenance of said station, \$10,000, which sum shall be immediately available. To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report to Congress on the agricultural resources and capabilities of Porto Rico, with special reference to the selection of locations for agricultural experiment stations, and the determination of the character and extent of agricultural experiments immediately demanded by the condition of agriculture in that island, and to prepare, print, publish, and distribute in Porto Rico circulars of inquiry and bulletins of information in the English and Spanish languages, \$5,000, which sum shall be immediately available.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask the chairman if this establishes a separate head of the Agricultural Department in the Hawaiian Islands?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I did not understand the gentleman's question.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Does this establish a separate department of agriculture there?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Oh, no; simply an experiment station.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Under the general head?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Under the general management of the Department.

Mr. CORLISS. Mr. Chairman, I notice this paragraph carries an appropriation of some \$780,000 for the purpose of carrying into execution the provisions of the act of 1887, which is limited to the following purposes:

And in order to aid in acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects connected with agriculture and to promote scientific investigation and experiment respecting the principles and application of agricultural science, there shall be established, etc.

Now, it seems to me this is a very large sum of money. This appropriation is constantly increasing, and I should like to know from the chairman of the committee what the committee found upon investigation to justify this large appropriation.

Mr. WADSWORTH. If the gentleman will read a little further, he will see that the law provides that \$15,000 shall be annually distributed to each one of these stations, and that the lump sum of this appropriation has not been increased, excepting for the three new experimental stations—one in Alaska, one in the Hawaiian Islands, and one in Puerto Rico.

Mr. CORLISS. Is it not true that this appropriation has gradually and persistently increased in every Congress?

Mr. WADSWORTH. No; it is the same as in the last Congress with the addition of Hawaii and Puerto Rico. Alaska was in the last bill.

Mr. CORLISS. This money is appropriated and given to the States?

Mr. WADSWORTH. To these different stations.

Mr. CORLISS. Is it distributed under the Secretary of Agriculture?

Mr. WADSWORTH. It is distributed under the authority given in that law which you have just quoted and appropriated for in this agricultural appropriation bill, and the money goes to the experiment stations, not to the State.

Mr. CORLISS. Does the chairman of the committee think that this appropriation is not excessive?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I do not think it is excessive. It is the same as it has been for the last few years.

Mr. STEELE. I want to ask the gentleman about Alaska, whether or not the experiments of last year seem to justify further experiments in Alaska?

Mr. WADSWORTH. In answer to the gentleman from Indiana, I will say that the gentlemen who visited that far-off territory reported some facts which seem to cast a shadow of doubt at least upon the utility of that station; but after consulting with the Secretary of Agriculture and talking the matter over with him, he mailed me a letter which I have here and which I will have the Clerk read, if the gentleman from Indiana desires it. If not, I will ask leave to print it in the RECORD, as it is quite long.

The CHAIRMAN. If there be no objection, the request of the gentleman will be granted.

There was no objection.

The letter is as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, D. C., January 31, 1900.

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to offer the following reasons for my request that \$15,000 be appropriated for the maintenance of the agricultural experiment stations in Alaska.

First, The success of our investigations, as far as they have gone, indicates that the agricultural possibilities of that vast region surpass the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the Territory.

The history of these investigations is briefly as follows: For thirty years after the acquisition of the Territory the Government did absolutely nothing to ascertain whether or not anything to support life could be grown there. On the theory that it was simply a vast ice box, in which no civilized person would want to live or could live, it was left severely alone. In 1897 Congress authorized this Department, at my request, to begin investigations in a tentative way. A commission was sent up to examine the country. Their report to Congress was sufficiently encouraging for Congress to direct a continuance of the work for 1898. That year the Department began actual experiments in growing grains and vegetables on a small scale, using for that purpose gardens tendered by citizens of Sitka and Skagway. These experiments are recorded in detail in last year's report to Congress. Briefly stated, the results were that barley and oats matured and produced grain of excellent quality and a superior article of fiber flax was grown, as were also all the common hardy vegetables.

Reservations of land for experimental purposes were made at Sitka and Kodiak and Kenai, Cook Inlet. On the strength of these results the last Congress increased the appropriation for these investigations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, and the law directed the establishment and maintenance of experiment stations in Alaska. As this indicated the purpose of Congress to place the work on a permanent basis, plans were laid accordingly. A headquarters building was begun and partly completed, land was cleared, and experiments begun in the drainage and treatment of the soil. Experimental crops were grown at the stations at Sitka and Kenai, in Cook Inlet. The results were more successful than we had dared to hope. Eleven varieties of wheat matured a good quality of grain that will be valuable for hybridizing and for early maturing in lower latitudes, as did also a dozen kinds each of barley and oats. Both winter and spring rye matured; clovers sown the year before matured seed; fiber flax of fine quality was again produced, and so were all the common vegetables and buckwheat. Samples of the grain are in evidence at the Department, and speak for themselves. The report of these operations was transmitted to Congress some time ago.

It is evident the Territory has agricultural possibilities and the question now is how best to develop them. The appropriations have not been sufficient to begin work in the interior. For want of funds we have been obliged to confine our operations to the coast region. I now plan for the establishment of at least one experiment station in the interior the coming season with a view to ascertain what can be done in that vast region which, in its valleys and plains, contains probably not less than 100,000 square miles of land that will admit of the prosecution of agriculture in some form.

Besides the experiments carried on by our agents, reports were received from persons residing in the Territory, showing that successful attempts have been made in growing potatoes, turnips, cabbages, lettuce, and other vegetables in numerous localities along the coast and in the interior, and even in some places north of the Yukon River. Grasses and forage plants grow luxuriantly over large areas and already a considerable number of sheep and cattle are maintained in the Territory. The success of the reindeer experiments conducted by the Department of the Interior indicates that with the aid of this animal, useful for meat and work, even the northern portions of the Territory may develop considerable industries, as is the case in similar regions in Europe and Asia.

It is estimated that only about 5 per cent of the area in southeastern Alaska can be reduced to cultivation, but its very scarcity makes it all the more important that we should demonstrate to the people how to make the most of it. In the Kenai Peninsula and the Cook Inlet region there are thousands of square miles of land which can be converted into good farms, and the reports we have from the interior indicate that probably 30 or 40 per cent of the country can be utilized for farming or grazing.

Our headquarters station is located at Sitka, because it had to be located where we could reach it at all times of the year. Sitka is the seat of government; mails go there regularly. We can communicate with the men in charge at all times. It is important to locate the headquarters where they can be reached. The problems presented at Sitka in the subjugation of the land and the growing of crops are of such a nature that whatever succeeds there can succeed anywhere else in the coast region.

Secondly, this work deserves the support of Congress because it will aid materially in the development of the Territory. Alaska's mineral resources appear to be unbounded; we have not begun to measure them. In addition to this, its fur trade, its fisheries, and its wealth of timber are acknowledged to be valuable. It would aid and cheapen the cost of the development of these resources if the men who are engaged in the work can be fed from products grown in the Territory. The 100,000 people who in the near future will inhabit Alaska will be fed by San Francisco and Seattle, and the cost of their living increased by expensive transportation by sea and land unless we encourage them to produce their food stuffs themselves, if such a thing be possible.

That people can live in these latitudes and become important factors in national life is proved by the inhabitants of Norway, Sweden, and Finland. They have resided where they now live since the dawn of history, because they find agriculture possible there. Nature is no more rigorous and forbidding over a large area of Alaska than she is in these countries. If anything, she favors Alaska. I believe that the possibilities of farming in Alaska are greater in the same latitudes than in these countries, and I base my belief on geographical and meteorological data.

Comparing Finland with Alaska, I find that the northern boundary of both is latitude 70°, but while the southern boundary of Finland is 60°, the southern boundary of Alaska is 54° 30'. In 1895 Finland produced:

Wheat.....	bushels..	146,870
Barley.....	do.....	6,117,402
Flax.....	pounds..	3,561,615
Oats and barley, mixed.....	bushels..	449,537
Rye.....	do.....	13,274,842
Oats.....	do.....	18,811,839
Hemp.....	pounds..	1,466,682
Buckwheat.....	bushels..	82,581
Peas.....	do.....	425,250

During the same year Finland exported 22,750,000 pounds of butter and 400,000 pounds of cheese.

Finland has a population of 2,520,437 people. Meteorological observations, taken in like latitudes in Alaska and Finland, show that temperatures are higher in Alaska. So that there is every encouragement for the belief that Alaska will in the future produce food for the support of very large numbers of people.

Having made experimentation along the southern coast and learned what can be done there on a small scale, it is our intention to move northward and ascertain what can be done along and north of the Yukon River. Reports come to us incidentally that grains left on the ground by tourists have grown and matured north of the Yukon. Barley has ripened as far north as Fort Yukon in latitude 66° 45'; and on the Yukon volunteer wheat has been found ripe that had been scattered there by accident. Grains grown and ripened along the southern coast during the past year will be of great value in the scientific work of the Department and of our experiment stations, where cross fertilization is being carried on for the purpose of getting a multiplicity of varieties in order that grains may be found suitable for different conditions within the United States. The grains brought down from Alaska are exceedingly vigorous and will be valuable for seed use in our Northern States.

One of the great requirements in latitudes where spring wheat is now grown is a variety that will ripen before the hot, moist season of early July arrives, in which rust is developed. It is possible that some of our Alaska wheats, maturing rapidly there in almost perpetual sunshine, may meet this requirement; or, having early maturity impressed upon them, may be valuable in hybridization.

Experimentation along the line of reducing to cultivable condition, by underdraining, lands which now produce mosses, are being undertaken, and must be prosecuted throughout the Territory.

In view of the facts that the Territory is so extensive, and the interests involved so great, I respectfully urge that the sum of \$15,000 be appropriated for the work.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

Hon. JAMES W. WADSWORTH,

Chairman Committee on Agriculture,

House of Representatives United States, Washington, D. C.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. What I desired to ask was, Are the experimental stations provided for?

Mr. WADSWORTH. They are. They were in the bill of last year.

Mr. HOPKINS. And they have proven the best of any investment you have made in that line.

Mr. STEELE. I happened to be in that country last year, Mr. Chairman, and I have very grave doubts of Alaska ever becoming

an agricultural country, or any part of it. At the same time, I defer to the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture; and if it is possible to find anything that will grow and mature up there that will be of advantage to those people, I will be glad of it. I want him to try it for another year.

Mr. HENRY of Connecticut. I think the gentleman saw but a small portion of the territory in Alaska, and I doubt very much if his opinion is of very great value to this House in connection with the agricultural resources of Alaska. In any military matter I would defer to the gentleman's usually excellent judgment; but I have in my hand, and will not detain the House by reading it, a communication from Professor Georgeson, in charge of the experimental station work in Alaska during the last two years, in which he sets forth the agricultural possibilities of Alaska, and compares the territory with the Grand Duchy of Finland.

Finland contains something more than 140,000 square miles, or about one-third the area of Alaska, with a similar climate, within about the same parallels of latitude. Finland supports a population of about two millions and a half. It is an agricultural country, producing much more than is consumed. It is the opinion of Professor Georgeson, a Scandinavian, and entirely familiar with the agricultural and climatic conditions prevailing in northern Europe, that Alaska is capable of supporting a population of from twelve to fifteen millions. And inasmuch as Russian oppression is likely to drive a large number of Finlanders to seek new homes—I hope under our flag—and as immigration is apt to follow the same parallels of latitude, we may hope to attract a valuable and industrious population to our northern country. For these reasons I think it is important that the country should have these facts. I insert this communication in the RECORD, under the general label already given:

#### FACTS CONCERNING ALASKA.

Alaska lies between latitudes 54° 30' and 70° north and between longitudes 132° and 168° west. It covers an area of 580,000 square miles. So far as agriculture has been tried in a systematic manner in this Territory, it has been a success. The Department of Agriculture matured no less than 11 varieties of wheat and about a dozen varieties each of barley and oats, as well as flax and buckwheat, and also produced all the common vegetables during the past year. This was at Sitka, in about latitude 57° 30'; but reports received by the Department from all over the Territory show that the hardy vegetables can be successfully grown everywhere. There are large and successful market gardens at Dawson, north of latitude 64°.

Barley has been ripened as far north as Fort Yukon, in latitude about 66° 45'. Volunteer wheat has been found ripe at places on the Yukon where it had been accidentally scattered. The whole of southwestern Alaska, embracing the Peninsula of Alaska and the adjoining islands, is covered with an abundance of grass and, as pointed out, cattle can live and in certain localities do live outdoors the year round on this natural pasturage. While it is true that Alaska is much more mountainous than Finland, it is also true that it is more than four times larger than Finland and contains an area of land as large as Finland which can be utilized for agricultural purposes in some form. It is further noted concerning Alaska that experiment stations have already been established at Sitka and at Kenai on the Kenai Peninsula.

That grains and vegetables have been grown with marked success at both of these places.

That the Government has erected a headquarters building at Sitka, with a view to the perpetuation of the work.

That the investments by the Government for the equipment of these stations, including buildings, work animals, and implements, so far amounts to something over \$6,000.

That this property, which has been transported there at great cost, should not be abandoned or given away.

That the Department is very desirous of establishing an experiment station during the coming summer somewhere on the Yukon River, with a view to testing the agricultural possibilities of that vast region.

That in order to do this work in a systematic and scientific way it is necessary to organize the service properly and to maintain it from year to year for at least six or eight years before it can be said with certainty what may be expected in that region.

That the distances in Alaska are very great. From Seattle to Skagway is about 1,100 miles; from Sitka to Kadiak about 800 miles; from Kadiak to Unalaska, 700 miles; from Unalaska to St. Michael, 750 miles. These distances are in straight lines across the open sea, and not along the coast lines. From St. Michael to Circle City is about 1,300 miles, up the Yukon River.

That Skagway, which is the northernmost point touched by pleasure steamers, which follow along the inland passage, is 200 miles east of the one hundred and forty-first meridian, where Alaska proper begins, and that, consequently, gentlemen who think they have seen Alaska and are prepared to pass judgment upon its possibilities when they have traveled along the inland passage and viewed the hillsides from the deck of a steamer, as a matter of fact have seen nothing of Alaska except the rocky promontories which are characteristic of southeastern Alaska. The Department does not maintain that southeastern Alaska is likely to be of any great importance agriculturally, although there is land enough to raise the food for all miners who will ever locate there.

Sitka was made the headquarters for the experiment stations because it was the seat of government. It was a place readily accessible the year round, whereas places in the interior or farther westward could not be reached at all times. The success of growing grains and vegetables and in raising live stock in Alaska are positive proof that the country has agricultural possibilities. Its resources in minerals and timber, its fisheries and fur trade, are certain to cause a large population to flow to the Territory, and it is a measure of sound political economy to encourage the development of agriculture in order to cheapen the living of those who go there and to give stability and permanence to the population.

#### FACTS CONCERNING FINLAND.

Area.—Finland has an area of 144,221 square miles. Of this 12 per cent consists of inland lakes.

Boundaries.—The southern boundary is in latitude 60°; northern boundary, latitude 70. Alaska's southern boundary, 54° 30'; northern boundary, 70°. Latitude 60, the southern boundary of Finland, runs across Cook Inlet and the coast of the northernmost bend in the Gulf of Alaska, leaving all of southeastern Alaska and all of the peninsula of Alaska to the southward.



*Population.*—In 1895 the population of Finland was 2,520,437.

*Crops.*—In the year 1895 Finland had the following among its leading crops:

Wheat.....	bushels..	140,370
Barley.....	do.....	6,117,402
Flax.....	pounds..	3,561,615
Oats and barley, mixed, grown for feed.....	bushels..	449,537
Rye.....	do.....	13,254,342
Oats.....	do.....	18,811,839
Hemp.....	pounds..	1,406,682
Buckwheat.....	bushels..	82,581
Pease.....	do.....	425,250

*Live stock in 1895.*—Horses, 300,650; cattle, 2,308,183; sheep, 1,067,384; hogs, 197,358.

For each thousand persons Finland had, in 1895, 119 horses, 559 head of cattle, and 423 sheep.

#### EXPORTS.

*Oats.*—For the five years 1891-1895, inclusive, Finland exported yearly, on an average, 1,308,200 bushels of oats. It appears that oats is the only grain they have exported.

*Live stock.*—During the same period of five years Finland exported a total of 20,837 horses, 62,628 cows and calves, 7,896 sheep, and 62,582 hogs.

*Dairy products.*—During the same period of five years Finland exported 113,743,216 pounds of butter, which is an average yearly export of 22,750,000 pounds, in round numbers. In the same period of five years the exports of cheese amounted to 1,972,185 pounds, or nearly 400,000 pounds as a yearly average. During the same period of five years Finland exported nearly 2,000,000 gallons of milk.

#### Meteorological data for Finland and Alaska.

Month.	Finland.			Alaska.			
	Mustiala, lat. 60° 49' N.	Kajana, lat. 64° 13' N.	Sodankylä, lat. 67° 24' N.	Skagway, lat. 59° 30' N.	Orca, lat. 60° 45' N.	Fort Davidson, lat. 64° 50' N.	Kadiak, lat. 57° 45' N.
January.....	18.5	9.7	10.7	22.2	-----	-----	30
February.....	18.8	12.4	7.7	19.2	-----	-----	28.2
March.....	24.1	19.6	13.4	23.4	-----	7.1	32.6
April.....	34.7	32.3	23.9	41.4	-----	23.6	36.3
May.....	47.3	43.1	38.5	47.1	-----	45	43.2
June.....	57.9	55.9	45.5	54	51.1	57.2	49.5
July.....	61.9	60.8	55	61.4	61	60.3	54.7
August.....	59.2	56.8	50.5	50	57.1	52.1	53.2
September.....	60.7	46.7	42.9	50	49.2	39	50
October.....	40.4	35.2	33.4	35.7	38.5	30.5	42.3
November.....	28.9	23.7	16.7	-----	34.4	-----	34.7
December.....	22.3	17	4.1	-----	-----	-----	30.5

As yet we do not have records for places farther north than Camp Davidson, which corresponds to the settlement now called Eagle City, located on the border between Canada and Alaska, in latitude about 64° 50', or nearly the same as the latitude of Kajana, Finland.

Orca is located in almost the same latitude as Mustiala, namely, about 60° 45'. We do not have records from the station for more than the past summer, but it will be seen that the temperatures for the six months, June to November, inclusive, run very closely with those of Mustiala. Skagway, which is at the head of Lynn Canal and the most northerly point that pleasure steamers touch, is in latitude about 59° 30'. It will be seen that the temperatures here also correspond very closely with those of southern Finland.

As for the temperature of the coast region, the average record for more than eighty years shows that it is mild the year round. As a matter of fact, the report of the special agent who has had these investigations in charge shows that cattle have run out for years at Kadiak both summer and winter without food or care of any kind. Kadiak is located in latitude about 57° 45', some 800 miles west of Sitka.

Mr. LLOYD. Has the gentleman any other information with reference to the capabilities of Alaska except that given by Professor Georgeson?

Mr. HENRY of Connecticut. Oh, yes; I have, although I do not care to detain the House in the matter. I had a personal friend in the Cook Inlet country last summer. He was there for mining purposes, but he took seeds along, and raised the ordinary vegetables in his garden.

Mr. LLOYD. Is there any part of Alaska now engaged in agricultural pursuits?

Mr. HENRY of Connecticut. There are the Russian settlers in Cook Inlet country, who have been there a hundred years, and living there as agriculturists.

Mr. LLOYD. Have you any estimate of the amount of their products?

Mr. HENRY of Connecticut. No.

Mr. HOPKINS. They have eleven varieties of wheat in Alaska. They grow barley there, buckwheat, and grass, and everything of that kind is grown there for the sustenance of cattle, horses, and other kinds of live stock.

Mr. LLOYD. In that connection, I want to inquire if it is not a fact that all that is grown is grown on a very small tract of land, and nearly all grown on one tract of land?

Mr. HOPKINS. The area now under cultivation is not large; but it is not from the fact that the soil is not productive, but because of the sparseness of population. These experimental stations are placed there for the purpose of showing what developments can be made in the way of agriculture in that country. And, as the gentleman from Connecticut has said, it is three or four times as large as Finland; it is no farther north than Finland, and that country supports a population of between two and three millions of people. They raise there a large amount of all kinds of agricultural products. They have 2,398,000 cattle, more than 1,000,000 sheep, and nearly half a million horses, besides hogs and other live stock.

Now, this appropriation is to have an investigation of the subject made most carefully, to see whether this great area, that a great many people have thought heretofore was not susceptible of cultivation, can be cultivated as successfully as Finland; and, as the gentleman has said, instead of having a population of a few thousands, by proper cultivation and development of the resources of that land we can care for a population of 10,000,000 people.

Mr. STEELE. Now, Mr. Chairman, this is out of my time. The gentleman has been reading from a paper.

Mr. HOPKINS. I have not. I have been reading from nothing. I stated some facts that had come to my knowledge.

Mr. STEELE. He is reading from a paper that he has before him.

Mr. HOPKINS. I was stating a number of facts that have come to my knowledge from an investigation I have made upon this subject.

Mr. STEELE. Something that the gentleman has never given a moment's attention to until five minutes ago, probably. Now, the fact of the business is that I am a farmer. [Laughter.]

Mr. HOPKINS. No one will believe it.

Mr. STEELE. I know farming land when I see it. If I did not know more about it than Mr. Georgeson, who makes this report, or the gentleman from Connecticut, I would not claim to be a farmer. [Laughter.]

Mr. HENRY of Connecticut. I have been a farmer all my life.

Mr. STEELE. A Connecticut farmer. You are not in it. You want to go to the West or South.

Mr. LLOYD. I want to suggest to the gentleman that he lives in a different country from the gentleman who lives in New England.

Mr. STEELE. I am not yielding. The truth about it is that I visited the agricultural station to which reference has been made. It consists of the governor's garden or yard and a very few other very small lots or yards. The land cultivated there has been cleared, I suppose, about a hundred years, or in that neighborhood—ever since the traders went up there.

Never until they made the appropriation of two years ago did they attempt any agriculture. At Killisnoo we found a gentleman who catches herring for the oil, and about eleven months of the year he has nothing to do. He had a little patch of ground up against his house where he was raising pansies and a few other things more adapted to deep planting, that he planted in the fall, and they came up in the spring. He said that he thought each pansy cost about a dollar apiece. He had nothing else to do; he could not fish all the time. He amused himself raising pansies and a few other plants which he could plant in the fall.

There were a few yards in Sitka where this agricultural station is. In some little patches they were trying to raise oats or wheat. I know these when I see them. I saw specimens in the committee room on Agriculture supposed to be brought from up there. But I want an affidavit from the agent that these articles ever grew in that country before I will believe it, and yet when you examine the heads, you find that they are not matured. I am not deferring to the judgment of Mr. Jordan; I want the Secretary of Agriculture by experiment to find out that it is not an agricultural country. Now, gentlemen, do not decry me as a farmer; I am an excellent farmer and know how to farm.

Mr. RICHARDSON. What do you raise mostly?

Mr. STEELE. Corn and wheat, cattle, hogs; I pull stumps, drain my land, rotate crops, etc. I know all about it.

Mr. TALBERT. The gentleman will have hell raised up in Indiana, too. [Laughter.]

Mr. STEELE. Oh, no; they raise that down South. [Laughter.]

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Indiana in the closing sentence of his remarks indicated the extent of his knowledge of farming—that is, he announced that he knows a farm when he sees it—he knows, of course, that a farm lies outdoors. [Laughter.]

Mr. STEELE. Not necessarily so. [Laughter.]

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his point of order. Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. It is inexpedient for Congressmen to inform the public what they do not know about agriculture. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is well taken.

Mr. HOPKINS. Members of the committee will note, however, that all of the information that the gentleman from Indiana obtained was upon a pleasure trip, and he only visited one or two places in this country. Now, the statement that I made was that this large area of territory is as far south as Finland; and I find by examination of some statistics which I have before me that the southern boundary of Finland is 60° north, and the southern limit of Alaska is 54° and some minutes north.

I have just shown the production of Finland—that all sorts of agricultural products are raised there, that a population of between two and three millions of people are supported on an area

that is only about one-quarter of the area of Alaska; and it seems to me if they are as successful as is shown here, that we ought to be equally as successful in Alaska. The gentleman from Indiana, with all his knowledge of farming, does not dispute any facts relating to Finland. Why can not we develop this great territory of ours up there as well as Finland? It seems to me that if a tithe of the information that has been furnished here is correct, and I believe the whole of it to be correct, that it is a profitable investment for this Government to go on with these experiments.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

**Nutrition investigations:** To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report upon the nutritive value of the various articles and commodities used for human food, with special suggestions of full, wholesome, and edible rations less wasteful and more economical than those in common use, \$15,000; and the agricultural experiment stations are hereby authorized to cooperate with the Secretary of Agriculture in carrying out said investigations in such manner and to such extent as may be warranted by a due regard to the varying conditions and needs of the respective States and Territories, and as may be mutually agreed upon; and the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to require said stations to report to him the results of any such investigations which they may carry out, whether in cooperation with said Secretary of Agriculture or otherwise.

**Mr. SIMS.** Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Insert after line 2, page 21, the following:

"To enable the Secretary of Agriculture, through the Division of Chemistry, to investigate the chemical composition of cotton seed and its economic uses, the sum of \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to include the expenses of chemical investigations, services of special agents, cost of apparatus and materials, necessary traveling expenses, and expert and other labor."

**Mr. WADSWORTH.** Mr. Chairman, that is subject to a point of order, and I will reserve the point of order. I will say to the gentleman from Tennessee that what he desires can be accomplished through the Division of Chemistry and nutrition investigation, on page 23. There is full power in the Secretary to investigate the subject of cotton seed.

**Mr. SIMS.** Mr. Chairman, this section that has just been read only provides \$15,000 for all purposes, and the amendment which I sent up provides \$10,000 for the investigation of the economical uses of cotton-seed products.

Mr. Chairman, I do not think less than that would accomplish the purposes as thoroughly as it ought to be, and if not necessary, the use of it would not be made. It is well known to those acquainted with the cultivation and gathering of cotton that the cotton crop is more valuable and more important than any other one crop. Therefore it is more necessary that it should be so used and its uses so encouraged as to get the greatest amount of profit or value out of it.

There are more poor people in the South, more laborers, engaged in the cultivation of cotton, the picking of cotton, the preparation of it for market, than those engaged, perhaps, in connection with all other crops in the South combined. There is more money derived from foreign countries in connection with this crop than in connection with any other crop in the United States.

I know that something has been done along this line, but I do not think sufficient has been done. It is true that private individuals and companies have made sufficient and satisfactory investigations as to the food products of cotton seed; but the results of those investigations lack official confirmation, and by proper investigation of the food products of the cotton seed, we can extend the trade in those products with European and Asiatic countries.

Cotton-seed oil is a cheap substitute for many products of lard, butter, etc.; and if the nutritive properties and the harmlessness of these products were well known in Europe as well as in this country by means of official investigation, I have no doubt millions of dollars would be added to the value of the products of cotton seed in the United States.

I offer this amendment because this paragraph appropriates only \$15,000 for investigation of all kinds in this direction, and I do not think the field has been sufficiently covered. I believe the same amount of money could not be expended in any other way which would be likely to result in so great benefit to so great a number of people of so large a section of our country. I offer the amendment in good faith, and I hope the gentleman will withdraw his point of order, if the amendment is subject to a point of order, and let us have a vote upon it.

**Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi.** Mr. Chairman, the chemical composition of cotton seed has been a matter of investigation with the Department of Agriculture at Washington. There have been full investigations and full reports on the subject. We find as we go on with the work of the Department of Agriculture that we must consider that the Department at some time finishes a part of its work so as to take up new work. Not only has the Department at Washington investigated the chemical constituents of cotton seed for the purpose of determining what is the best fertilizer for cotton, but it has investigated the nutritive properties of cotton seed as an animal food, and full report has been made on that subject.

One of the most interesting pamphlets issued by the Department of Agriculture—quite a long one; I think about one hundred and twenty-odd pages—is on this subject, very full in every respect, giving the chemical composition of the seed, just exactly what it is worth as a fertilizer in comparison with commercial fertilizers of every sort, just exactly what it is worth as a component part of animal food for fattening cattle, and for various other purposes.

Now, in addition to that, the agricultural experiment stations of several Southern States have undertaken this work, and several letters have been received by me and others in relation to the work which they have done. The agricultural experiment station of my own State has made some very interesting investigations along that line. The work has been attended to about as fully as it could possibly be attended to from a scientific or chemical standpoint.

Now, it may be possible that a proviso to this bill, or a separate bill, directing a report from the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of showing the harmless qualities of cotton-seed products as a substance of human food might do some good. That, however, would not come within the scope of the gentleman's amendment.

But, sir, there never has been any dispute as to the absolute harmlessness or the nutritive qualities of cotton seed, either as forming part of various food products for animals or as a substitute for olive oil, butter, lard, and all that sort of thing; nor has there been any question as to its harmless and nutritive qualities as a raw animal food, as in the case of cotton-seed cake.

**Mr. SIMS.** Is it not a fact that a bill is now pending to tax oleomargarine or butterine, composed largely of cotton-seed oil, on the ground that this product is not good for human food—is unhealthy?

**Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi.** I am glad the gentleman has asked this question, because it enables me to tell the House something which will be a matter of information to some members at least. There is a bill pending for the purpose indicated by the gentleman, but not a single advocate of that bill has dared at any time to advance the idea that cotton-seed oil is not an absolutely harmless and absolutely healthful product. So that the introduction of that bill does not imply what the gentleman supposes; it is not based upon any such reason as the unhealthfulness of cotton-seed oil. I am glad to be able to make this statement, because there may be some men in the House who may think that it is on such grounds that oleomargarine legislation is being urged. No one on cross-examination before the committee has ever dared to say that cotton-seed oil was unhealthy or not nutritious.

**Mr. SIMS.** May I ask the gentleman from Mississippi a question?

**Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi.** Certainly.

**Mr. SIMS.** Do you think the investigation in this direction, with reference to the use of this product for human food, is sufficiently provided for without the amendment?

**Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi.** The amendment would not accomplish that.

**Mr. SIMS.** But my question is, Do you think the investigation has gone sufficiently far to indicate the adaptability of this product for human consumption?

**Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi.** It indicates to every man who desires to learn the fact that cotton-seed oil is harmless—not only harmless as human food, but is nutritious, just as much as olive oil, or any other vegetable oil known to the world, and as healthful as any other human food.

**Mr. WADSWORTH.** Mr. Chairman, in view of the investigations already made along the line of this proposed investigation and in view of the fact that there are \$45,000 available, \$30,000 under the one head and \$15,000 under another, a portion of which may be used in the further pursuance of this investigation, I must insist upon the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order, and the Clerk will proceed with the reading of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

**Publications, Department of Agriculture:** For the preparation, printing, illustration, publication, indexing, and distribution of documents, bulletins, and reports, \$85,000; of which sum \$37,500 shall be available for the preparation and printing of farmers' bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interest of the people of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion of two-thirds of which shall be delivered to, or sent out under the addressed franks furnished by, Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as each Senator, Representative, or Delegate shall direct: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall notify Senators and Representatives of the title and character of each such bulletin, and also of any other publication of the Department of Agriculture not sent to the folding rooms of the Senate and House, with the total number to which each Senator, Representative, and Delegate may be entitled for distribution; and on the face of the envelope inclosing said bulletins shall be printed the title of each bulletin contained therein: *Provided further*, That all such bulletins included in the quotas of Senators, Representatives, or Delegates not called for on or before the 30th day of June in each fiscal year shall revert to the Secretary of Agriculture, and be available to him, either for miscellaneous distribution or in making up Congressional quotas for the next fiscal year; for the pay of artists, draftsmen, and engravers, and of proof readers and indexers when



necessary; for the purchase of manuscript for publication, and of tools, instruments, and artists' materials; for printing proofs, charts, and maps; for drawings, engravings, photographs, paintings, lithographs, other illustrations, and electrotypes, and for traveling expenses when necessary; for labor, paper, envelopes, gum, twine, and other necessary materials; for the employment of local and special agents, clerks, assistants, and other labor required, in the city of Washington and elsewhere, \$47,500; in all, \$85,000.

Mr. LATIMER. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment to this section. In line 6, on page 25, I move to strike out "eighty" and insert the words "one hundred and," so that it will read "\$105,000."

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I rise to a question of order. The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. The section to which the gentleman refers has been read and a part of the preceding section, for the purchase and distribution of seeds.

Mr. LATIMER. No; the gentleman is mistaken. I asked the attention of the Chair immediately on the conclusion of the reading of the paragraph in question.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I beg pardon, but I think a part of the succeeding section was also read—the paragraph headed "Purchase and distribution of valuable seed."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi is mistaken. The Clerk had just completed the paragraph relating to the publications of the Department of Agriculture when the gentleman from South Carolina offered his amendment. The Clerk will report the amendment proposed by the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. LATIMER. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment to this section. In a word, I desire to increase the appropriation for farmers' bulletins by the amount of \$20,000; and in order that the section may be in harmony, I desire, in line 7, on page 25, to strike out the words "thirty-seven" and insert "fifty-seven," making the increase of \$20,000, as I have proposed.

In line 11 I moved to strike out the words "two-thirds" and insert in lieu thereof "four-fifths."

In line 1, on page 26, strike out the word "June" and insert the word "March."

In line 15, on the same page, strike out "eighty" and insert "one hundred and;" so as to read: "in all, \$105,000."

Mr. Chairman, this bill appropriates \$37,500 for the purpose of printing farmers' bulletins. One-third of these bulletins are allotted to the Secretary of Agriculture and two-thirds of them are for Congressional distribution. In other words, each member of the House has allotted to him about 5,000 bulletins to be sent to his constituents. There is hardly an agricultural district in this Union that has not more than 15,000 farmers in it. There are more than 100 bulletins on different subjects, every one of them of great interest to our farmers, and yet we are denied by this committee and this appropriation the right to have more than 5,000 bulletins, hardly enough to send one-third of our constituents one each.

Why this niggardly appropriation touching a matter of such great importance? This committee has in this bill appropriated \$780,000 for the experiment stations. Why spend this large sum of money in furnishing means to carry on experiments in farming? Why pay large sums of money in salaries to experts in agriculture and then refuse to print the results of these experiments? Mr. Chairman, it is this valuable information, obtained at such great cost to the Government, that the people want. Thousands of dollars are appropriated to maintain an army in Luzon for the purpose of plunder, murder, and to rob the poor Filipinos of liberty and their homes; but when we ask for the sum of \$20,000 for the purpose of printing farmers' bulletins and distributing them where they will be read and prove valuable to the great agricultural interest that feed the nation and furnish two-thirds of the exports to foreign countries and that enrich this nation, we meet the complaining lawyer, not with his usual claim that it is unconstitutional, but that it is a waste and that the people do not want the bulletins because they have not asked for them.

Mr. Chairman, the people do want them, and they expect, and have a right to expect, their representation in Congress to look out for their interest and not wait to be written to for what they want, but to send them every good and valuable thing that belongs to them or that they are entitled to. Mr. Chairman, I charge this committee with disrespect to a majority of this House, when they failed to write \$20,000 in the bill for increase in appropriation for farmers' bulletins. I canvassed this House with a petition to the Committee on Agriculture, asking that the appropriation for seed be increased by \$40,000; for bulletins, \$17,000; for agrostology, \$8,000; and 226 members signed that petition. I went before this committee and urged this increase in the different items. The committee wrote in the bill \$40,000 for seed and \$5,000 for agrostology, and the chairman admitted upon this floor this morning that this increase was allowed in compliance with that petition, and yet they denied the increase for bulletins.

Mr. Chairman, one member stood upon this floor and charged that members who signed that petition did not know what they

were signing; that seed was wanted and not bulletins. I hardly think in this great legislative body of intelligent men they will let such a statement be proven by the record when the vote has been taken. The fact is, the committee was opposed to any increase, but, thinking the increase for seed was popular, they put that in and ignored the bulletins. Now, gentlemen of this House, you who signed the request for this increase and you who believe it just to the farmers of this country, I call upon you to stand by this amendment. It has been submitted as you requested. The committee, as I have said, turned down 226 of us, and it is our turn now. Let us vote it in the bill and turn the committee down. I feel sure you will do it.

Mr. Chairman, I do not desire to consume the time of the House. I have said about all I had to say, except that it is provided in this amendment that I have offered that on page 26, line 1, instead of "June," the word "March" shall be inserted. The object of this is that these bulletins, when unclaimed by members, may lapse to the Secretary of Agriculture, so that he may reallocate them to members of the House after the 31st day of March instead of the 30th of June.

Now, it is hoped that Congress will adjourn by the 15th of June. If we leave here by that time, these bulletins, under this bill, will not lapse to the members until the 30th of June. I ask that that change may be made, so that the members of the House may have the privilege of these bulletins which may lapse on account of members not taking them. All that any member has to do in order to retain his quota is to notify the Secretary of Agriculture that he desires his quota of bulletins, which can be held there. Without this notice, let them lapse on the 31st of March, to be redistributed by the Secretary.

Mr. BUTLER. Will the gentleman from South Carolina allow me to put a question to him?

Mr. LATIMER. Certainly.

Mr. BUTLER. Does the gentleman contemplate asking for an additional appropriation by way of an amendment to the bill to provide for additional Yearbooks, increasing the number when that part of the bill is reached?

Mr. LATIMER. No, sir; this amendment that I have offered is simply in regard to agricultural bulletins.

Mr. BUTLER. I understood the gentleman to say that he intended also to ask for an increase in the appropriation for Yearbooks. Did I misunderstand the gentleman?

Mr. LATIMER. You did. I should be glad to vote for an increase in the Yearbooks and horse books, but that is not contemplated in this amendment.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I trust that the motion to increase the appropriation by \$20,000 will not prevail. The amount appropriated in the bill is the amount that has been recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture, and supplies us with 5,000 bulletins each. Now, so far as the dissemination of useful agricultural information is concerned, that number is sufficient, and doubly so for the reason that wherever a bulletin is of particular interest in a district the local papers are very glad to take it up and publish it and scatter it broadcast over that district.

Mr. LATIMER. Will the gentleman allow an interruption?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Yes.

Mr. LATIMER. I would like to ask the gentleman if he thinks the Secretary of Agriculture has anything to do with the distribution of these bulletins? I ask him if that is not a thing that belongs to the members of this House, and if the Secretary did not say that?

Mr. WADSWORTH. That may be so; but we must rely in a great many things upon his judgment. If you want to consider these bulletins as a part of our electioneering perquisites, 5,000 copies are only a drop in the bucket. I have thirty-five or forty thousand voters in my district. Is the House willing to give me thirty-five or forty thousand of these bulletins? The gentleman from South Carolina, I believe, has four or five thousand votes in his district. How are you going to arrange that inequality? Are you going to supply each member with a sufficient number, so that he can send one to every voter in his district? I see no good reason whatever for increasing this appropriation, and I do not think the gentleman from South Carolina has mentioned any good reason.

Mr. LATIMER. What was the statement which you made about the gentleman from South Carolina?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I made the statement that the gentleman polls between four and five thousand votes in his district, whereas in my district there are between thirty-five and forty thousand votes, and that in order to attempt to furnish each member with the number requisite to supply each of his constituents there would be no end to it.

Mr. LATIMER. How often is it necessary to explain on this floor that when a man in the South receives a nomination for Congress at the primaries that settles the question?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I never explained it before that I know of.

Mr. LATIMER. It has been repeatedly explained.

Mr. SIMS. I wish to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. WADSWORTH. What is the gentleman's question?

Mr. SIMS. Why do you think the farmer who does not vote ought to be entitled to a bulletin?

Mr. WADSWORTH. That is not the question before us. They want to supply every farmer who wants them. I only want the House to understand precisely what they are doing if they adopt the amendment offered. In that case I would need 35,000 or 40,000 bulletins to supply my district in accordance with the suggestions made by some gentlemen.

Mr. SIMS. A whole lot of the bulletins would go to the gentlemen who voted. No doubt they would send to those who did not vote.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. If you had 35,000 bulletins, to whom would you send them?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I would send them to every voter in the district.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. Do you think they would appreciate them?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Ninety per cent of them would, as I represent an agricultural district.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. If they would appreciate them, why not let them have them?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, the object of this publication bureau is to disseminate information upon subjects relating to agriculture. Now, I have been a member of this House for eight years, and I stand here and say that I have never during that time received a single request for an agricultural bulletin which I was not able to supply either out of my own quota or else by dropping a note to the Secretary of Agriculture and asking him to forward it. So much, then, for that. Now, as to the need of an increase of these bulletins. There is absolutely no need of it. The committee has granted every dollar for the publication of the agricultural bulletins which was asked for by the Secretary of Agriculture and by the Chief of the Division of Publication. Moreover, we have granted all we need for the purpose of distribution as proved by the experience of each one of you.

Now, as to this "canvass of the House" which was made by the gentleman from South Carolina, from what I understand from gentlemen upon this floor, and I know what seven or eight of them said to me, is this: That they understood the petition to be for an increase of the seed to be distributed by members. The committee has made an increase in the appropriation of \$40,000 for seed, which doubles the quota of each member. Nine-tenths of the gentlemen who signed that petition neither read it nor could they say they knew anything about it except they thought it was for an increase of seed. So far as I have been able to ascertain, no demand exists among our constituents for an increased number of the farmers' bulletin. If any member upon this floor has ever received a request for a farmers' bulletin which he could not supply from his own quota or from the Secretary of Agriculture, I would like that gentleman to rise and say so.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. I will say to the gentleman I have had a number of requests that I have not been able to fill.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Did not you send your bulletins out on request, or regardless of requests and generally? Have you received requests for bulletins that you have been unable to supply out of your own quota or get from the Department?

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. I have a number that I have not.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Well, I wish you would give me the number of the farmers' bulletins that you want, and I will undertake to say that the Secretary of Agriculture will send them out to the party who makes the request.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. Here are something like a hundred of these requests for farmers' bulletins in my district. There are several who are able to read, and they would be glad to read one or read the entire hundred if they could get them. We only ask for \$20,000 for the publication of these bulletins, and it is a mere drop in the bucket. When you come here with propositions affecting the commercial interests of the country, or the manufacturing interests of the country, you come here asking for commissions and appropriations conched in the hundreds of thousands or the millions and they get it, but when the farmers ask for a few thousand dollars they can not get it.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I am as much a farmer as the gentleman. Nearly every dollar I own in this world is invested in farming lands. I am totally dependent upon that; and so anything addressed to the farmer's interest would be as apt to meet my ear as that of anybody else. The practical point is, Do we need the bulletins for the purpose for which they are being published? Now, the gentleman says that perhaps every farmer in his district that can read would like a copy of each of the bulletins published by the Government. Where is that going to lead us? There are not only a hundred but there are more than three hundred bulletins published and to be published each year.

Now, there are 35,000 registered Democratic voters in my district, and I am said to have a district which has comparatively

few voters. Are you going to multiply the number of these bulletins, 35,000, multiplied by 200, so as to give each one of the voters a specimen of each of the farmers' bulletins published by the Government of the United States? If so, that would be 7,000,000 bulletins to each Congressional district. If you are not going to do that, where are you going to draw the line? The proper place is the line of the demand and supply of bulletins; and I say advisedly, after a service of eight years on the committee, that the demand for bulletins does meet the supply of them. I for one have never received a request I have not complied with by taking it out of my own quota or dropping a note to the Secretary of Agriculture, who has acknowledged the receipt and said, "We have sent Mr. Smith, at your request, Bulletin No. so-and-so."

Mr. MADDOX. Is it not a fact that there are two or three important bulletins that are out of print?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. There are.

Mr. MADDOX. My experience concurs with that of the gentleman from Mississippi, except in one or two instances where I have been obliged to inform them that these important bulletins are out of print.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Yes; and I am glad the gentleman from Georgia called this up. I want to say that the Secretary of Agriculture has the power under the general law, which has been a law for a long while, to republish bulletins which have been exhausted, provided the republication does not cost over a certain amount of money; I have forgotten what that amount is.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I think it is a thousand dollars.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Yes; I think it is a thousand dollars for any one bulletin. We can always call upon the Secretary of Agriculture to republish a given bulletin if it comes within the appropriation. Congress can do this regardless of limit of cost.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The gentleman from Mississippi means a thousand copies.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. No; I mean a thousand dollars. The bulletins do not cost over 5 or 6 cents apiece.

Mr. MADDOX. I have several times had occasion to say to my constituents that such a bulletin was exhausted, but as a rule they are all furnished that are called for.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I have been obliged to say on several occasions that a certain bulletin was exhausted, but afterwards I have been able to get it.

Mr. LATIMER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. One further remark and I will yield to the gentleman. Now, Mr. Chairman, to show how important it is to legislate with a full knowledge by the committee investigating the matter in hand, and knowing what they are doing, I want to call attention to the fact that the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. LATIMER] offers an amendment to change the word "June," in line 1, page 26, to the word "March," under the impression that members of Congress are thereby assisted. He is so far from being right in that respect that he is exactly wrong. The law reads this way:

*Provided further, That all such bulletins included in the quota of Senators, Representatives, or Delegates, not called for on or before the 30th day of June in each fiscal year shall revert to the Secretary of Agriculture.*

So now he wants to change the word "June" to "March," so that if we do not get them out by the last of March they shall revert to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. LATIMER. What does the Secretary do with them?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. No matter what he does with them. He will generally give them to your or my constituents or send them to people on our request; but if we keep them we can do that without the necessity of making a request. As far as I am concerned, my bulletins have not yet been sent out fully, and I do not want to be compelled to send them as early as March.

Mr. LATIMER. The gentleman desires to be fair—

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Certainly I do.

Mr. LATIMER. Will he look at the bottom of page 25 and see that it provides if they are not "called for" they shall revert; but can you not write a line to the Secretary saying that you reserve them?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Oh, yes; but practically the way we call for them is by addressing our franks and sending them to the Department, which sends them out. I do not want to have to write there and say, "Send up my bulletins to my house" or "my city address," and have them cumber up my room or my library. I want them to remain in the Department without useless cost to the Government until the 1st of July, and when I find out what are the important bulletins and who wants them, and what are the interesting portions of the literature published, have them sent out by the Department. I want to take my own time in distributing the bulletins, and in distributing precisely the bulletins that my constituents want. I do not want to be limited to the 30th of March, I want until the 30th of June.

Mr. LATIMER. Why can not you notify Mr. Hill, who has charge of the bulletins, that you reserve your quota of bulletins



and then serve notice on him, if you want them sent, when you get ready? The point I want to make is this, and the reason I offer my amendment is, that if you wait until the 30th day of June before the bulletins revert to the Secretary, the most of the members have gone home and it is too late to send them out for that session of Congress.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. But they can go out under your direction after members of Congress have gone home.

Mr. LATIMER. Well, in March we are here to look after them, and a great many revert to the Secretary, and June is too late for the members to get them.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. It is not too late. I have been in Washington more than June during the off years than I have been at home; but suppose you are at home, you do not cease distributing literature while at home. We make up our franks and send them to the Department, and the Department sends out literature with the franks just as much and just as well as if we are here.

Mr. STEELE. I ask that the gentleman be allowed to continue for five minutes more.

There was no objection.

Mr. SIMS. The gentleman from Mississippi will allow me to say that he does not seem to understand as I do the proposition of the gentleman from South Carolina. I talked with the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture about this matter, and he stated that there were some members from the cities who do not dispose of or call for their quota of seeds and bulletins within the time required by law, and meanwhile the Department can not supply them to anyone else. He made the suggestion to me that if members were required, both as to seeds and bulletins, to notify the Department more promptly as to what they wished to have done with these articles, and if it were provided that in default of such notification within a limited time the articles would be forfeited, to be distributed by the Department, this business would be facilitated. This is the suggestion of the Department itself, not of the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, of course I understand why the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture would desire to have our bulletins revert to the Department several months earlier than they now do. Of course I understand that it is in the nature of every Department of the Government, as it is in the nature of a court, to grow in its jurisdiction, to try to increase its control over matters and things. I understand, therefore, why the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture should desire that my bulletins and yours should be forfeited to the Department several months earlier than they are now forfeited. But I understand, also, that what we desire, in the interests of our constituents, is that we should keep control of these bulletins as long as may be.

Mr. SIMS. Why should not members send notice to the Department in good time if they do not require their seeds or documents?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. That does not make any difference; I can not keep up with these "notices," nor can other members; we are too busy.

One word about the people who read these bulletins. The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. LATIMER] comes from a cotton district; so does the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS]; so do I. Now, in March the people in my part of the country are not reading farmers' bulletins; they are at work and very hard at work. It is when they have laid by their crop in the summer time and before cotton picking begins that the people do most of their agricultural reading. I would rather send my farmers' bulletins to my constituents in July and August than in March, April, or May, if I want them to be read.

Now, I want to make one other observation, in conclusion; and this is an important question in connection with the Department of Agriculture. There is not a single division or bureau of that Department upon which we could not expend advantageously \$1,000,000 each year. Take the Chemical Division, the Agrostological Division, the Publication Division, the Entomological Division, the Biological Division, the Weather Bureau, the Bureau of Animal Industry—there is not one of those upon which a million dollars a year might not be advantageously expended in forwarding the work of that particular division in such a way as to prove of immense advantage to the people and the world. But we must have some thought of symmetry and proportion in the expenditures of the Department.

If we undertook to do all that could be done by any one bureau or division of the Agricultural Department consistently with the good of the farming community in one year, we could take every dollar appropriated for the entire Agricultural Department and give it to that bureau or division alone, and we could with sufficient employment of force expend every dollar of it advantageously. But we must do our work, especially in scientific matters, slowly and gradually. We must put a certain amount of money at the behest of each bureau and keep it engaged on a given subject until it gets through with it, when it can be laid

aside and some other subject taken up. We have a long time in which to complete these various branches of work. So that when I take the position that we should not at a given time grant an enlarged appropriation for a particular bureau, I do not ignore the fact that an additional appropriation would perhaps result in some good.

We have in this bill increased the appropriations for agriculture alone a third of a million dollars. Since I have been on this committee we have increased the aggregate of this bill every year to a very large extent. We are trying to do the very best we can. The problem is how to be liberal and at the same time to be wise in the expenditure of money.

I yield a moment to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. LATIMER].

Mr. LATIMER. I want to say a word on this question, and I want the House to hear what I say. The Secretary of Agriculture has been quoted here as to the number of these bulletins that we must print.

The Secretary of Agriculture recommended an appropriation of \$8,000 for the use of the Division of Agrostology. You ignored his request and reported only \$5,000. Now, the Secretary says that it would be a good idea to allow the bulletins to lapse on the 31st of March, and you say he would like it, but that you do not like the suggestion, and therefore you ignore him. You ignore him, in other words, when it does not suit you to adopt his suggestion; and when the suggestion pleases you, then you fall in with him and make the appropriations accordingly.

Now, I wish to say that this is a question—

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Well, Mr. Chairman, I do not think I can yield to the gentleman for a speech.

Mr. LATIMER. Just a word in this connection.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. No; let me answer the gentleman first. I have but a few moments remaining.

The gentleman from South Carolina says that on some subjects we join with the Secretary of Agriculture and on some others we ignore him. I plead guilty to that suggestion, and plead guilty to the fact that I stand in accord with nearly every man I ever knew in all my life on some things, but not on all things. Why, my friend joined me only last week or the week before in standing by the President in favor of free trade between Puerto Rico and other parts of the United States. [Laughter.] And yet I dare say that neither of us would stand by the President in many other things which he would recommend.

Now, when we reach the Division of Agrostology, the gentleman quotes the Secretary of Agriculture as asking for a larger appropriation; but when we reach the provision relating to the publication and distribution of these bulletins, there is quite a difference. In other words, you quote him for what he is worth on that question and I on this. The Secretary has asked for what we have given him for publication of bulletins, and we have granted him what he asked—nothing more and nothing less.

Mr. LATIMER. What I tried to say before, but the gentleman from Mississippi refused to allow me, was with reference to what the Secretary did request. The Secretary said that it was a question for the House and not for himself. It is for the House to determine the question as to these bulletins. It is for the House to determine how many bulletins may be printed. It is a question that affects each member of the House individually. The bulletins are allotted to us, and the extra appropriation asked for is to give each member a double quota instead of what he now gets.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Well, Mr. Chairman, so far as I am concerned, I do not consider that these publications or distributions of any kind should affect members other than in a legitimate way. The object is not a personal one to the member. The object is to furnish information for the farmers as far and as fully as it is possible to do. Now, if the gentleman means to say that the use of these bulletins affects each member of the House in order to enable him to retain his seat in Congress or to secure his renomination or election to Congress, I scorn the use of the argument in that behalf. I do not think that gentlemen have the right to spend the public money with a view to their renomination or reelection. Public money expended in any one of the several Departments of the Government ought to rest solely upon the argument of the public good. I do not believe that it is the wish of any gentleman on this floor who deserves membership in this body to appropriate the public moneys to help himself, or for any purpose save the public good and in answer to a useful and beneficent demand.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. O'GRADY reported that the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, having had under consideration the Agricultural appropriation bill, had come to no resolution thereon.

## SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees as indicated below:

- S. 292. An act granting an increase of pension to Martha G. D. Lyster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.  
 S. 1593. An act granting an increase of pension to Clara H. Inch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.  
 S. 2994. An act granting an increase of pension to Fanny F. Robertson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.  
 S. 3075. An act granting an increase of pension to Marie J. Blaisdell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.  
 S. 1907. An act granting an increase of pension to Rebecca Paulding Meade—to the Committee on Pensions.

## ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. BAKER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles; when the Speaker signed the same:

- H. R. 8063. An act to legalize and maintain the iron bridge across Pearl River at Rockport, Miss.;  
 H. R. 9713. An act permitting the building of a dam between Coon Rapids and the north limits of the city of Minneapolis, Minn., across the Mississippi River; and  
 H. R. 10311. An act to authorize the Shreveport and Red River Valley Railway Company to build and maintain a railway bridge across Red River at or near the town of Alexandria, in the parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the following title:

- S. 2679. An act declaring certain trestles of the Washington County Railroad Company to be lawful structures.

## REPRINT OF A BILL AND REPORT.

On motion of Mr. FOSS, by unanimous consent, it was ordered that the bill (H. R. 10450) making appropriation for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, and for other purposes, and the report accompanying the same, No. 930, be reprinted for the use of the House; the report and views of the minority to be printed separately.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. RIDGELY, indefinitely, on account of sickness.

## CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

The SPEAKER. The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 162) providing for preliminary examination and survey of Burlington Bay, Lake County, Minn., will be changed from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

And then, on motion of Mr. WADSWORTH (at 5 o'clock and 2 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Paymaster-General, together with the draft of a bill, relating to allotments to enlisted men—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Supervising Architect submitting an estimate of increase of limit of cost for public building at Aberdeen, S. Dak.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Supervising Architect submitting an estimate of appropriation for the post-office and court-house building at Norfolk, Va.—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Chief of Engineers submitting a report on designs for a memorial bridge across the Potomac River—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of the Tennessee River between Bridgeport and Decatur—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of law and fact in case of the ship *Eunice*, Thomas Seal, master, against the United States—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Quartermaster-General of the Army with reference to the purchase of land on Cushing's Island, Portland Harbor, Me.—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. FLETCHER, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10097) to authorize the Atlantic and Gulf Short Line Railroad Company to build, construct, and maintain railway bridges across the Ocmulgee and Oconee rivers, within the boundary lines of Irwin, Wilcox, Telfair, and Montgomery counties, in the State of Georgia, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 953); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8921) to authorize the Butters Lumber Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Lumber River between the town of Boardman and the town of Fairbluff, in Columbus County, N. C., reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 954); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8962) to authorize the New Orleans and Northwestern Railway Company, its successors and assigns, to build and maintain a bridge across Bayou Bartholomew, in the State of Louisiana, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 955); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 9884) authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Red River of the North, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 956); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4065) to remove the charge of desertion against David Edwards, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 957); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

## CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Invalid Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4142) to increase the pension of Katharine R. Prince; and the same was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

## PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 10553) to amend an act entitled "An act for the protection of the lives of miners in the Territories"—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. MUDD (by request): A bill (H. R. 10554) to establish a representative form of government for the citizens of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SMALL: A bill (H. R. 10555) authorizing a survey and estimate of cost of dredging a channel through the bar at mouth of Scuppernon River, North Carolina—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. DOVENER: A bill (H. R. 10556) to establish a fish-hatching and fish station in the State of West Virginia—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10557) to authorize the Ohio Valley Electric Railway Company to construct a bridge over the Big Sandy River from Kenova, W. Va., to Catlettsburg, Ky.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DE VRIES: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 229) providing for a preliminary survey of a ship canal from the city of Stockton to a suitable point on San Francisco Bay or other waterway, and so forth—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 230) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to make a preliminary examination and survey for deepening the Buffalo River and Blackwell Canal—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. WATERS: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 37) for the printing of 20,000 copies of Bulletin No. 20 of the Division of Vegetable Physiology, United States Department of Agriculture—to the Committee on Printing.



By Mr. NAPHEN: A resolution (H. Res. 219) directing the Secretary of War to furnish information regarding the status of so-called "volunteer aids" attached to the United States Army in the Philippine Islands, and to inform the House of Representatives whether such "aids" are a great source of evil—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LEVY: A resolution (H. Res. 220) directing the Commissioner-General of the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1900 to submit a detailed report of his expenditures, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a resolution (H. Res. 221) calling upon the Secretary of War for information regarding complaints against the operation of Army transports, purchase of commissary and quartermaster supplies, etc., in the Philippines; also authorizing the appointment by the Speaker of a committee to make such investigation as may be deemed necessary—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: A bill (H. R. 10558) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Alfred Robinson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BROMWELL (by request): A bill (H. R. 10559) for the relief of Eliza C. C. Arnim—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DRIGGS: A bill (H. R. 10560) granting an increase of pension to James Merrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILBERT: A bill (H. R. 10561) for the benefit of D. N. Williams—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10562) granting a pension to Rev. S. S. Deering—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HEMENWAY: A bill (H. R. 10563) granting a pension to Rebecca J. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: A bill (H. R. 10564) granting an increase of pension to James R. Husted—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MARSH: A bill (H. R. 10565) authorizing the disposing of subsistence stores—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MAY: A bill (H. R. 10566) to correct the military record of Thomas Inslee—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 10567) granting a pension to Mary L. Tweddle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEVILLE: A bill (H. R. 10568) granting an increase of pension to James R. Swim—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: A bill (H. R. 10569) for the relief of Rufus Neal—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10570) granting a pension to John Kinsie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 10571) for the relief of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. QUARLES: A bill (H. R. 10572) for the relief of the estate of Hugh L. Gallaher, deceased, late of Augusta County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10573) for the relief of William Wheeler Hubbell—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10574) for the relief of Abraham Stover, Augusta County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A bill (H. R. 10575) granting an increase of pension to Augustus M. Dickson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10576) granting an increase of pension to William R. Blare—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 10577) granting a pension to William Cash, alias Renfro—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPRAGUE: A bill (H. R. 10578) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Marsh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 10579) granting an increase of pension to Carol C. Krayenbuhl—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TERRY: A bill (H. R. 10580) for the relief of L. J. Lawrence—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10581) granting a pension to Joseph B. McGahan, of Pulaski County, Ark.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10582) for the relief of A. C. Kerr, of Patterson Bluffs, Logan County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WISE: A bill (H. R. 10583) for the relief of James Mitchell, of Elizabeth City County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DENNY: A bill (H. R. 10584) to grant an honorable discharge to Jacob Hahn, of the Navy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10585) for relief of Elvira M. Cooper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS: Petition of the Philadelphia Hardware Association, Philadelphia, Pa., favoring the passage of House bill No. 887, for the promotion of exhibits in the Philadelphia museums, etc.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Columbus (Ohio), Trades and Labor Assembly, protesting against the passage of House bills placing a tax on process butter—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BABCOCK: Petition of M. E. Sexton Post, No. 185, of Sextonville, Wis., and O. D. Chapman Post, No. 80, of Grays Mills, Wis., in favor of House bill No. 7094, for the establishment of a Branch Soldiers' Home near Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: Petition of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, in favor of a system of free public schools in the Indian Territory—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, petitions of Captain Bauer Post, No. 447, of Berger, Mo., and Colonel Hassendeubel Post, No. 13, of St. Louis, Mo., Grand Army of the Republic, in favor of House bill No. 7094, to establish a Branch Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BARTLETT: Petition of J. B. English, J. P. Silas, R. W. Johnston, and A. T. Warneke, of Macon, Ga., favoring the passage of House bill No. 3717, amending the oleomargarine law—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: Resolution of Topeka (Kans.) Pressman's Union, favoring House bill No. 6872, to print the label of the Allied Printing Trades on publications of the Government—to the Committee on Printing.

Also, resolutions of the Columbus (Ohio) Trade and Labor Assembly, against sundry bills taxing oleomargarine and butterine—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BRENNER: Petition of Hiram Strong Post, No. 79, Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, in support of House bill No. 7094, to establish a Branch Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROMWELL: Resolution of August Willich Post, No. 195, Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, in favor of House bill No. 7094, to establish a Branch Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolution of the Military Order of Loyal Legion, of Cincinnati, Ohio, recommending the purchase of additional ground for Fort Thomas—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolution of the Cincinnati (Ohio) Police Relief Association, favoring the passage of the bill to equalize the salary of letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of the Ohio Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, of Columbus, Ohio, for certain modifications of the war-revenue tax relating to insurance—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: Petition of Samuel Gills's estate, State of Tennessee, praying reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, resolutions of James B. Campbell Post, No. 424, of Redwood, N. Y.; L. W. Shepard Post, No. 628, of Quincy, Ill.; Headquarters Post, No. 339, of Carlinville, Ill.; D. B. Sackett Post, No. 268, of Cape Vincent, N. Y., and Wisner Post, No. 70, of Badaxe, Mich., Grand Army of the Republic, in favor of House bill No. 7094, to establish a Branch Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BULL: Petition of the Business Men's Association of East Providence, R. I., favoring the passage of House bill No. 887, for the promotion of exhibits in the Philadelphia museums, etc.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BURKETT: Petition of citizens of Holland, Nebr., to amend the present law in relation to the sale of oleomargarine—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Nebraska Federation of Woman's Clubs, in favor of a national park being made of the Calaveras grove of sequoias in the State of California—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of W. P. Aylesworth and other citizens of Bethany, Nebr., against the Loid bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BUTLER: Petition of F. E. Harrison and other druggists and citizens of Ridley Park, Pa., for the repeal of the tax on medicines, perfumery, and cosmetics—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of F. P. Rogers, for the repeal of the stamp tax on medicines, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of

Eddystone, Pa., for the passage of the Bowersock anti-canteen bill—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CALDWELL: Petition of Estill Post, No. 71, and F. O. Spoon Post, No. 294, Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic, in favor of a bill locating a Branch Soldiers' Home near Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CAPRON: Petition of the Business Men's Association of East Providence, R. I., favoring the passage of House bill No. 887, for the promotion of exhibits in the Philadelphia museums, etc.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Middletown, R. I., urging the enactment of House bill 5475, known as the anti-canteen bill—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: Petitions of Good Templars Order, Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, Epworth League, Baptist Church, and Methodist Episcopal Church, of Burlington, Wis.; Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the Congregational Church of Rochester and Racine, Wis., against the sale of intoxicants in the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of druggists of Darlington, Evansville, and Janesville, Wis., for the repeal of the tax on medicines, perfumery, and cosmetics—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of citizens of Monroe, Footville, and vicinity, State of Wisconsin, in favor of the passage of House bill No. 3717, amending the oleomargarine law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: Petition of George G. Meade Post, No. 38, Grand Army of the Republic, of New York City, in favor of House bill No. 7094, for the establishment of a Branch Soldiers' Home near Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CURTIS: Petition of W. C. Elwood and other citizens of Troy, Kans., to amend the present law in relation to the sale of oleomargarine—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DALZELL: Petition of Colonel William H. Moody Post, No. 155, of Pittsburg, Pa., Grand Army of the Republic, in support of House bill No. 7094, to establish a Branch Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DENNY: Petition of employees of the Baltimore (Md.) post-office, in favor of House bill No. 4351, for the classification of clerks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. DE VRIES: Papers to accompany House bill No. 277, relating to the claim of B. F. Myres, of Placer County, Cal.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DOVENER: Petition of Ralston & Bare, of Weston, W. Va., for the repeal of the stamp tax on proprietary medicines, perfumery, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GAMBLE: Petition of Laura G. Trimble, publisher, of Whitewood, S. Dak., against the Loud bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petitions of C. W. Gillman and others, of Milltown, S. Dak.; M. C. Hedman and 8 others, of Stockholm, S. Dak., in favor of the Grout bill taxing oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts: Papers to accompany House bill No. 317, to correct the military record of Stephen H. Borden—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of the Thirty-fourth Annual Encampment of the Department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic, praying that the 12th of February be made a legal holiday—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Massachusetts stock fire insurance companies, praying for the repeal of the stamp act—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of a mass meeting of citizens of Charlestown, Mass., for the construction of gunboats and cruisers in the Charlestown Navy-Yard—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: Petition of Platter Post, No. 82, of Aurora, Ind., Grand Army of the Republic, favoring the establishment of a Branch Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: Petition of J. Holliday Cline, of Athens, Ohio, for the repeal of the stamp tax on medicines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Kingston, Ohio, and the Sailors and Soldiers' Department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the State of Ohio, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in Army canteens, etc., and in our insular possessions—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOPKINS: Petition of citizens of Kane County, Ill., urging the passage of the Grout bill taxing oleomargarine—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOWELL: Petition of Kearney Janeway Post, of New Brunswick, N. J., Grand Army of the Republic, in support of

House bill No. 7094, to establish a Branch Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the First Presbyterian Church of Metuchen, N. J., for the suppression of liquor selling in our new islands and in our Army—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. KETCHAM: Petition of T. W. Roberts and others, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for the repeal of the tax on medicines, perfumery, and cosmetics—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LACEY: Petition of H. F. Pierce and others, of Kellogg, Iowa, favoring the passage of House bill No. 3717, amending the oleomargarine law—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McDOWELL: Petition of Dill Post, No. 463, Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, in favor of House bill No. 7094, to establish a Branch Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Gratiot and Orrville, Ohio, favoring the passage of House bill No. 3717, amending the oleomargarine law—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to John C. Campbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Lieut. Hugh T. Reed—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Martin Dawson Company, of Chicago, Ill., favoring the passage of House bill No. 6246, known as the pure food and drug bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petitions of A. H. Veeder, Franklin McVeagh & Co., W. M. Hoyt Company, of Chicago, Ill., favoring the passage of House bill No. 7667, to prevent false branding or marking of food and dairy products—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of M. W. Martin, of South Chicago, Ill., relating to civil-service appointments—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, petition of Harvey Post, No. 724, of Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic, in favor of House bill No. 7094, to establish a Branch Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petitions of H. J. Houghton and other druggists of Chicago, Ill., for the repeal of the stamp tax on proprietary medicines, perfumery, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Resolutions of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Columbus, Ohio, against the passage of the Grout, Tawney, and other bills to increase the tax on butterine—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Papers in support of House bill for the relief of John Kinsey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Rufus Neal—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PEARRE (by request): Petition of O. A. Honer Post, No. 70, of Rockville, Md., Grand Army of the Republic, in favor of House bill No. 7094, for the establishment of a Branch Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Frostburg, Md., for public ownership of railroads, telegraphs, and telephones, and asking for the passage of Senate bill No. 1770, and against the passage of bill No. 1439—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PRINCE: Petition of G. E. Small and others, for the construction of a levee on the east bank of the Mississippi River, from Drury's Landing to New Boston, State of Illinois—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of business men and citizens of Moline, Ill., expressing the need of a suitable harbor for Moline, on the Mississippi River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolutions of Reynolds Post, No. 559, and G. W. Trafton Post, No. 239, Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic, favoring the establishment of a Branch Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Rock Island County, Ill., in favor of the Grout bill taxing oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Rufus Aldrich and others, of Whiteside County, Ill., favoring House bill No. 5457, to abolish the Army canteen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Moses Dillon and others of a committee of citizens of Sterling, Ill., for the construction of a lock in the dam to be built at Sterling in the feeder of the Hennepin Canal—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of W. Hanna and others, of Albany, Ill., and citizens in the Mississippi Valley, in relation to the Gear bill—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of Jacob Marguareddt and 9 others, of Monroeville, Ind., favoring the passage of the Grout oleomargarine bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.



Also, petition of Maple Grove Christian Endeavor Society, of Lagrange, Ind., urging the passage of House bill No. 5457, prohibiting the sale of liquor in Army canteens—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: Petition of representative stockmen, at a meeting held at Yampa, Colo., and Cigar Makers' Union No. 129, of Denver, Colo., relating to the leasing of public lands, etc.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of citizens of Wild County, Colo., in favor of the Grout bill taxing oleomargarine—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Local Union No. 264, Carpenters and Joiners, of Boulder, Colo., favoring the passage of House bill No. 6882, relating to hours of labor on public works, and House bill No. 5450, for the protection of free labor against prison labor—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. SIBLEY: Petition of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Pleasantville, Pa., to prohibit the sale of liquor in canteens, etc.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SPRAGUE: Petition of R. A. Pierce Post, No. 190, and C. L. Chandler Post, No. 143, Department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic, in favor of a bill locating a Branch Soldiers' Home near Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, protest of citizens of Walnut Hill, Mass., against the passage of the Loud bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolutions of a mass meeting of citizens of Charlestown, Mass., for the construction of gunboats and cruisers in the Charlestown Navy-Yard—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. STARK: Petition of Post No. 17, Department of Nebraska, Grand Army of the Republic, in support of House bill No. 4742, to provide for the detail of active and retired officers of the Army and Navy to assist in military education in public schools—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of William Mills and 21 citizens of Beatrice, Nebr., and affidavit of Dr. G. L. Rowe, to accompany House bill for the relief of the said William Mills—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEWART of New Jersey: Resolution of G. R. Paul Post, No. 101, of Westwood, N. J., Grand Army of the Republic, in favor of House bill No. 7094, for the establishment of a Branch Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SULZER: Resolutions of the Transvaal Committee of California, signed by L. K. P. Van Baggen and others, requesting Congress to take steps for immediate intervention between Great Britain and the South African Republic—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. TAWNEY: Petition of citizens of Steele and Dodge counties, Minn., in favor of the Grout bill taxing oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TERRY: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Joseph B. McGahan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VREELAND: Petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Methodist Episcopal Church, and Baptist Church of Busti, N. Y., and Union Grange, of Kennedy, N. Y., to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in Army canteens and at military posts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WILSON of New York: Resolutions of the Columbus (Ohio) Trades and Labor Assembly, against increase of taxation on oleomargarine—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WRIGHT: Petition of 55 citizens of Forest City, Pa., favoring the enactment of a clause in the Hawaiian constitution forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and a prohibition of gambling and the opium trade—to the Committee on the Territories.

## SENATE.

TUESDAY, April 10, 1900.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on motion of Mr. GALLINGER, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Journal will stand approved.

### AGES OF EMPLOYEES IN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 16th ultimo, a statement showing the ages and number of clerks, messengers, etc., in the Department, and also the number of those who are incapacitated for manual

labor, etc.; which, with the accompanying paper, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

### SCHOONER POLLY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the annexed findings by the court relating to the vessel schooner *Polly*, Benjamin Shillabar, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

### CUSHINGS ISLAND, MAINE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Quartermaster-General relative to a proposed amendment to the Army appropriation bill providing for the purchase of land on Cushings Island, Portland Harbor, Maine, to be used to erect additional batteries and for buildings for the troops thereon; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the concurrent resolution of the Senate to print 14,000 copies of the general summary entitled Review of the World's Commerce for the year 1899.

The message also announced that the House had passed the joint resolution (S. R. 77) authorizing the printing of a special edition of the Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1899.

The message further announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 6959) to extend the provisions of an act entitled "An act granting increase of pension to soldiers of the Mexican war in certain cases," approved January 5, 1893; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills; and they were thereupon signed by the President pro tempore:

A bill (S. 2679) declaring certain trestles of the Washington County Railroad Company to be lawful structures;

A bill (H. R. 60) to create the northwestern division of the northern district of Georgia for judicial purposes and to fix the time and place for holding court therein;

A bill (H. R. 8063) to legalize and maintain the iron bridge across Pearl River, at Rockport, Miss.;

A bill (H. R. 9284) to attach the county of Foard, in the State of Texas, to the Fort Worth division of the northern district of Texas and providing that all process issued against defendants residing in said county shall be returned to Fort Worth;

A bill (H. R. 9713) permitting the building of a dam between Coon Rapids and the north limits of the city of Minneapolis, Minn., across the Mississippi River; and

A bill (H. R. 10311) to authorize the Shreveport and Red River Valley Railway Company to build and maintain a railway bridge across Red River at or near the town of Alexandria, in the parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana.

### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. PLATT of New York presented a memorial of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Rochester, N. Y., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation regulating electrical wiring in the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Groton, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation requiring the labeling of oleomargarine and all kindred dairy products; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of Sydney Post, No. 41, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, of Ithaca, N. Y., praying for the adoption of a certain amendment to Senate bill No. 1477, granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the Real Estate Board of Brokers of New York City, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the reduction of stamp-tax duties imposed on mortgages, leases, rent receipts, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Cuba, of the Woman's Christian Temperance